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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1874—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 94.

FIRST EDITION

E RAILROAD STRIKE.

TTERS STILL UNSETTLED.

eral Strike Talked of at Chicago.

ngineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Will Accede to the Reduction.

rikers Returning to Their Work

eight Blockade Raised at Last

ckbone of the Rebellion Broken.

terview with a Leading Railway Official.

Philadelphia.

CIAL ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE—EVERYTHING TO BE SETTLED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1873.

With the view of learning from headquarters the exact condition of the strike among the engineers of the Pennsylvania and its leased and connecting roads a correspondent of the COMMERCIAL called at the main office of the company, which is in this city, and learned the following facts from an interview with one of the leading officers of the company. His words were: "The latest news this morning (the hour was 2 P. M.) is that the strike on the Fort Wayne and all other roads or western lines is practically at an end. Mr. McCullough, General Manager of the branches West of Pittsburgh, telegraphs me from that city that all engineers will be taken out of the shops and put on the lines for service at once. Twenty additional engines started out this morning on the Fort Wayne route, and others will follow rapidly as they can be taken from the shops within twenty-four hours. Mr. McCullough believes that the strike will be thoroughly ended, and they are resting under the full conviction that, in the present depressed condition of the country and all its business interests, the reductions made necessary thereby no more than the men ought to concede. Matters are improving rapidly on the Pan Handle and southwestern roads, and the action of the men on the southwestern lines will no doubt practically put an end to all troubles. Superintendents in charge of the various divisions telegraph me that they believe by tomorrow night all their lines will be in full working condition. The passenger service is now full on all lines. The effort made east of Pittsburgh to excite feeling has signally failed. The old men in the company's service having formally given notice to the managers of the different divisions that they were quite content to submit to this reduction during the present depression of affairs in the country. The whole trouble has undoubtedly been brought about by a few men who are disposed to be agitators on all possible occasions, and who, instead of accomplishing good for their fellow-workmen, always lead them into trouble, as in this instance. The only injury to the road and its branches has been that necessarily incident to delays in the transportation of freight. As to the punishment of the strikers by loss of employment, the company has been very lenient, nearly all the old men going back into service again."

While your correspondent was in the office, the following dispatch was handed to the officer referred to above:

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 12 M., 1873.

The strike is substantially over as far as the Fort Wayne, and Erie and Pittsburgh lines are concerned. The men at Pittsburgh are reporting for duty as fast as their engines can be got ready, and the business of the road will be resumed freely within the next twenty-four hours, the only delay being that caused in getting the men and engines to their places. The Erie and Pittsburgh line has had all the men they needed since Monday. This is the position of affairs this morning and unless something occurs more than we know now, we expect no further trouble. The only thing we have to contend with for the past two days is the reports circulated among the line that the roads west of Chicago, the northern lines and the lines east of Pittsburgh, would all strike on the first of January. This bolstered the men up. As soon as the falsity of it is generally known will have no further trouble. There is no idea at all that all our business on the Fort Wayne line will be moving promptly to-morrow night as it was before the strike.

[Signed] J. N. MCCULLOUGH,
General Manager of lines west of Pittsburgh.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, December 31, 1873.

The developments to-day at all points on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway show clearly that the railway company are masters the situation. The engineers have arrived and departed at this station with clarity to-day, and freight business exhibits a decided increase over yesterday, four trains having been dispatched eastward, and more are coming west from Alliance. The General Freight Agent of the company instructed agents today to resume shipping of live stock and perishable property instead of a general strike, as predicted for to-morrow, and a grand break in the rank the strikers is established to-night. Alliance and Pittsburgh, have been the points of greatest trouble to the road company. The officials of the company have information from those places that engineers are about to surrender unconditionally and ask for their engines. The intentions of the officers of the road, not fully known, but the belief prevails that all of their oldmen will get their jobs back to the reduction of ten per cent, with exception of a few of the originators and leaders of the strike.

LATER—10 P. M.—Eleven of the strikers at Alliance have tendered their services unconditionally to their master mechanic, who accepted the services of all but two of them. This effectually breaks the back of the blockade at Crestline.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 31, 1873.

No new developments of importance are occurring into this city regarding the strike. All the trains are running on time. All the reports. Several old passengers were interviewed by your correspondent this morning. They say they do not wish to strike, but that the strikers have acted foolishly. They seem to agree as a body that the strikers will be compelled to give in. If not to-day, to-morrow, being New Year's day, they will decide one way or the other what the end will be here.

Logansport.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., December 31, 1873.

All the mail trains on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad have been running to-day, and the strike in this section is at an end. Men are being rapidly employed to fill the places of the strikers, the company having no need or desire to reinstate those who deserted their posts and now, having come to a fully of their conduct, are very anxious to resume work at the prices the company feel justified in paying. Several have been employed this week, and business will be fully resumed to-morrow.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 31.—The only apparent change in the engineers' strike is a general quieting down. The engineers had a very large meeting to-day, but nothing is known of their proceedings. They present the same determined front, and claim that they are bound to win. The roads affected by the strike seem to have engineers enough to get along with, and their trains, and claim that they can run their trains regularly if not interfered with. There has been a marked decrease in the number of strikers about the Union Depot, and trains arrive and depart without the excitement of the past few days.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, December 31.—The excitement among the citizens about the strike is gradually dying out here, as the railroad authorities are demonstrating their ability to get engineers sufficient to run their regular trains. To-day all regular passenger trains got away on time, and two freight trains will leave for the west this afternoon. A guard of police are on duty at the freight yards to see that no trouble occurs. General Superintendent Caldwell has issued an order ordering all the engineers and firemen not on duty to report at office.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 31.—The rare rumors of a general strike of the locomotive engineers on nearly all the roads centering here, to-morrow or the next day, unless the various companies agree to restore the former rates of pay, and some of them, it is thought, will do.

Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, December 31.—The engineers of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been in session in Jersey City the past three hours endeavoring to decide whether or not they will strike to-morrow. Engineers, Pilots, and other forms of the company, reported this morning that they accede to the reduction of ten per cent. on their salaries.

At two o'clock a committee from the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad waited on Mr. Barker, Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power, and reported that the engineers of the New York division, numbering 156, had decided to accept the proposed reduction, and would not strike, but would present a remonstrance to President Thomson, asking that when business improves the present rates be restored.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 31.—The situation in railroad circles looks better. The Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad secured five engineers, and Colonel Scott, superintendent, telegraphs from Indianapolis, that he has secured twenty men. One of the strikers returned to work to-day. Freights are received as usual. Three freight and two passenger trains went out on the road to-day. It is rumored that all engineers on the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad intend striking at twelve o'clock to night.

THE VIRGINIUS.

No Further Proceedings to be Taken Against the Vessel.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The United States District Attorney says that no further proceedings will be taken in the case of the Virginius. It is not likely the vessel will ever be raised, and it is deemed requisite that she should be produced before she can be libelled. Government officers say that whatever may have been the relation of Mr. Patterson to the Virginius at the time of her register, there is abundance of proof that he was not her owner at the time of her capture.

CRIMES.

The Jury in the Williams Murder Trial at Canton, O., Disagree—Adams Express Defaulter Convicted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., December 31, 1873.

In the trial of Watkins Williams, charged with the murder of John Daley, at Massillon, the jury on first ballot stood six for acquittal and six for manslaughter. After being out thirty-six hours, the ballot remained the same, when the jury were dismissed without giving a verdict.

The trial of William K. Tidball, the Adams Express defaulter, closed late last night. The jury found thirteen indictments against him, to one of which, a charge of embezzlement of one hundred dollars, he plead guilty, and was sent to jail to await his sentence.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—Godfrey Kunkle, a German baker, was murdered this morning in his own house, on Frankford road, by a German employee. The murderer then attempted to kill Mrs. Kunkle, and robbed her house of fifty-five dollars. He was arrested in a neighboring lager beer saloon.

Infanticide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 31.—Emile Meyers, a servant girl, who came here recently from St. Louis, yesterday killed her new born child, the paternity of which she charges to a former employer in that city.

Murder and Suicide at New Albany, Ind

LOUISVILLE, December 31.—In New Albany, Ind., this morning, John Parker, a carpenter, shot his wife through the head and then blew his own brains out. Parker died instantly. His wife is still alive, but will not survive. It is understood that domestic infelicity was the cause. Parker's wife was in this city last evening with a strange man.

Foul Play near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 31.—The body of Jerry Delay, of Cincinnati, was found in Bayou Gayoso this morning. From marks on the body the coroner's jury decided he had been foully dealt with.

Attempted Suicide at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., December 31.—T. Degissac, a French portrait painter, to-day attempted to commit suicide at his hotel in this city, by cutting his throat and an artery in his arm with a small knife. When found he had stuffed the wounds with cloth, and seems to have repented of the deed and now expresses a desire to live.

CASUALTIES.

Died of Injuries Received.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., December 31, 1873.

David Dillinger, the man who was injured Monday last, while building telegraph lines, died last night. His remains were forwarded by the Western Union Telegraph Company, per express to-day, to his home at Tipton, Indiana.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Akron, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., December 31, 1873.

A. H. Derby was frozen to death in Cuyahoga valley, north of city, Tuesday night. Deceased was formerly a rich and prominent citizen, contractor of public improvements here and elsewhere, had good connections, lately been unfortunate in business, and given to drinking. The jury found a verdict of death from pleura pneumonia.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1873.

THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS.

The greater number of the rescued passengers and crew of the Virginius still remain at the Cuban restaurant, in Pine street. Nearly all, however, have made arrangements to join either their friends or relatives, and in a few days they will probably all have been dispersed. Many presents of clothes and money were received to-day for the ex-captives, chiefly from active sympathizers with the Cuban cause.

JURY FAIL TO AGREE.

The jury in the case of Maggie Jordan, charged with assisting in the escape of Sharkey, the convicted murderer, from the Tombs, failed to agree and were discharged.

INDICTMENT QUASHED.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Benedict quashed the indictment in the case of J. W. Norton, charged with embezzling $180,000 from the money order department of the postoffice, upon the ground that the counts did not amount to a clearly specified charge.

TOUCHING COMFORT TO COMMANDER BRAINE.

This afternoon the one hundred of the passengers and crew of the Virginius marched in a body to the Church of Ascension to attend the funeral of the child of Lieutenant Commander Braine, of the Juniata.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The general term of the Supreme Court today decided that where a party receives a raised or forged check on the faith of the certificates of a bank, and not on trust in the simple check, that the bank so certifying is responsible for the amount.

A Libel Suit for $100,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 31.—Warren Hussey, President of the First National Bank, Salt Lake, Utah, to-day filed in the Superior Court a libel suit for $100,000 damages against the Indianapolis *Journal* Company. The complaint is voluminous, setting forth that upon the 8th of October last the plaintiff was a banker in Salt Lake City, which business was affected by the financial panic, etc., and that in commenting upon some circular issued by him as President of the First National Bank, the *Journal* of this city libeled him as follows: "Mr. Warren Hussey, President of the First National Bank at Salt Lake City, Utah, issues a manifesto asserting the solvency of that institution. A man of that name was arrested and tried here in 1856 or 1857, on a charge of counterfeiting and embezzlement in the management of a wildcat concern in Boone county. He was shrewdly defended by Robert Walpole, since deceased, and escaped by a technicality from going to the penitentiary. This may not be the same man, but the identity of names in such cases is very remarkable, especially when it happens to be so uncommon a name as Warren Hussey," of which Warren Hussey denies *in toto*, asserting that no such thing happened in Boone or any other county in this State, and that by reason of such publication his reputation as a business man has been generally damaged.

Teachers' Institute at New Market, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW MARKET, O., December 31, 1873.

The Harrison County Teachers' Institute convened at this place on December 29th, and is still in session. A large number of good instructors and teachers are present and doing good work. Over ninety practical teachers from all parts of the county are present, who manifest a greater interest than ever before taken in an institute in this part of the State. The institute has held three sessions each day, with scarcely an absentee or tardy member. All say that they have never spent the last days of any year in the county more profitably or pleasantly than on the present occasion.

Modest Wheeling's Unparalleled Prosperity.

WHEELING, December 31.—At the close of the year, it can be said of this, the largest nail and glass manufacturing city in the Union, that it has passed through the late panic without a single suspension of any mercantile or manufacturing firm, or a run on any of our banks. Our mills and factories are in full blast, money is comparatively easy, and rates are already paying their January accounts. The business outlook is encouraging in all respects.

Car Load of Burdett Organs.

The Erie "Dispatch" 16th inst., says:

ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF BURDETT ORGANS.—At this time the Burdett Organ Company ship a car load of organs for the holidays to their Pittsburgh agent, H. Kleber & Bro., one of the oldest and most favorably known music houses in the country.

This firm is noted for keeping none but strictly first-class instruments for sale, and for selling them on the most reasonable terms. An organ, piano, or other instrument, whether a Burdett organ or a steinway piano, etc., can be relied upon as being absolutely the best of their kind. Persons preferring cheap, cheap made pianos, and superficially showily got up instruments, need not call at Kleber & Bro.'s, as the fine musical judgment, good taste and integrity of dealing of this gentlemanly firm strains them to keep none but the genuine and the best, even though the profits be much smaller than of cheap goods.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

No Adequate System Yet Established.

The Naval Bill Unsigned Till Yesterday.

Governmental Control of Railways.

The Subject Likely to Come Before Congress.

Western Members Favor Such a Measure.

New England and the Middle States Divided.

Internal Receipts for December

Financial Outlook More Hopeful.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1873.

Civil Service Reform.

A member of the House Committee on Reform of the Civil Service stated to-day that he doubted whether any action would be taken this winter. But three of eleven members of the old committee remain, and the chairman, Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, is not very enthusiastic on the subject. The plan prepared by the Commission has not been equal to the necessities of the reform demanded. The Secretary of the Treasury has found the system impracticable as applied to his department, and the whole subject, in its present shape, is fast losing ground.

Naval Bill Overlooked.

Notwithstanding the haste in the passage of the special naval appropriation bill, it did not reach the President until to-day. The oversight was not discovered until the Secretary drew upon the amount and found no funds.

Governmental Control of Railways.

The troubles on lines of Western railroads have revived the question of the power of Congress to assume a supervising control over railroads. The last Massachusetts Republican Convention adopted a resolution endorsing such control, and, accordingly, the congressional delegation from that State will favor any measures tending to that end. The chairman of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, openly declares his approval. Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, and Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, are favorable towards the Grangers, so that it may be inferred that a bill will be reported which will bring the question before the Congress in the subject among the New England and the Middle States members is divided. Those of the Western States are almost unanimously in favor of a law that would prevent the State government of persons using violence to prevent others from working. The right of the government to regulate freights, it is claimed by some, does not involve the right to construct roads. Others say that it does.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1873.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue in December were $8,012,983, an increase of more than $5000,000 over November. The total since the beginning of the fiscal year is $247,825,474. The engineers, strike on various railroads has delayed the arrival of the mails to an extent that has seriously diminished the internal revenue statement for this month, though certificates of deposit are *en route* to the department, and will show in the report for next month.

THE TREASURY IN A BETTER CONDITION.

The Secretary of the Treasury speaks more hopefully than heretofore of the condition of the national treasury, and expresses the belief that with a continued increase in the amount of receipts and a large reduction in public expenditures, the necessity for additional taxation will be lessened.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Navigation Closed by Ice—Success of the Exposition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., December 31, 1873.

Navigation on the Muskingum river was closed last night by ice. The steamer Lizzie Cassell was unable to reach here to-day.

The managers of the Exposition have concluded to hold the Exposition open until Saturday, on account of its unexpected success.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

San Francisco Trying to Regulate the Railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—The Chamber of Commerce, this morning, received the report of the committee appointed to consider the question of regulating railroad fares and freights by legislative enactment. The committee recommends the creation of a board of transportation commissioners, a railroad police, and the passage of an act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by the railroad companies. The report includes a series of questions propounded to Mr. Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad, by the committee, and his answers, wherein he denies that the company has made unjust discriminations against different towns and cities on this coast, and denies the right of the legislature to limit the right of a company, and deprecates the agitation of the subject in or out of the Legislature. The acts proposed by the committee will be subject to further consideration.

Annual Statistics of Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, December 31.—The *Blade*, of this evening, publishes some interesting statistics showing the growth of the city and the business interests during the past year. The receipts of flour exceed those of 1872 by 108,000 barrels; wheat 2,500,000 bushels. Three important lines of railways have been completed during the year, viz: The Canada Southern to Toledo, Tiffin ad Eastern, and Fel River roads, making a total of fourteen railroads. Six hundred and eighty-five buildings have been erected at a valuation of $2,250,000. There were fourteen hundred real estate transfers, with a valuation of $3,500,000.

Rumored Loss of the United States Steamship Franklin.

BOSTON, December 30.—A rumor was current here last night, and was alluded to in the morning newspapers, that the United States steamship Franklin had been lost at sea with all on board. The rumor can be traced to no trustworthy source.

Schooner Ashore—Four Men Drowned.

NEW YORK, December 31.—The Norfolk schooner Charles Cook, from Demerara for Boston, went ashore twenty miles south of Cape Henry light, yesterday, and four of the crew were drowned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Small-pox is increasing in San Francisco, while scarlatina is very prevalent and fatal.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Mexico has just been opened.

Wages of employees of the New Jersey Central Railroad, it is said, are to be reduced fifteen per cent.

Jim Cusick, the Eighth ward "man-eater," goes to the Albany penitentiary for ten years, for attempting to kill a fellow convict on Blackwell's Island.

Ex-Senator Graham, who got away with $300,000 of the funds of the Walkill National bank, has been found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

The story about the murder of an old farmer in Saline county, Mo., and the lynching of three of his murderers, is said to be untrue.

The total United States currency outstanding yesterday amounted to $427,019,809; and legal tenders, to $376,765,702.

Captain General Jovellar has ordered a strict inquiry into the circumstances connected with the disappearance of Ralph Keeler, the missing *Tribune* correspondent.

Mr. Sedgwick, President of the Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis, died yesterday morning, after but three days' sickness

The Atlantic Delaine Company, of Providence, is about to go into voluntary bankruptcy.

In pursuance of orders from Washington, a large number of workmen at the Charlestown navy yard were discharged last night.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now for sale by leading brands in this market.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

PANIC ON THE BERLIN BOURSE.

LONDON, December 31.—A special from Berlin says there is a panic on the bourse in that city.

England.

LOST AT SEA—THIRTY-TWO PEOPLE PERISH.

LONDON, December 31.—The intelligence has been received that the steamer Elba, bound from London for Hamburg, was lost at sea, and thirty-two of those on board perished.

LOSS OF LLOYD'S NEWSPAPER.

The loss by the burning of Lloyd's newspaper office is estimated at $100,000.

England.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, December 31.—The inquiry into the cause of the collision between the Ville du Havre and Loch Earn was continued to-day. Evidence was given as to the lights displayed on the two vessels and their positions. Counsellor Butt, on behalf of the owners of the Loch Earn, cross-examined the witnesses, endeavoring to show that something was wrong on board the Ville du Havre. The latter is still unrepresented by counsel.

The seamen of the Loch Earn deposed that the two French boats came alongside the English ship before the Ville du Havre sank and that the Frenchmen came on board and remained, and did not assist in the rescue of their comrades. One English sailor declared that he touched Captain Surmont, whose clothes were dry.

Austria.

RUMOR OF APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN MINISTER.

LONDON, January 1, 1874.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says that it is expected that Baron Zeuhom, Director of the Universal Exposition, will be appointed Ambassador to Washington.

France.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, December 31.—The Assembly to-day, after voting for the raising of eighty million francs by additional taxation, adjourned until January 8th.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 31.—Steamships Castalia and Mosel, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, December 31.—Steamship Anglia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 31.—Consols 91¼@92; 5-20s, 05, 106; ex. '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 6's, 106½; Erie 42@43; Erie preferred 64.

PARIS, December 31.—Rentes 58 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 31.—Cotton dull at sales 10,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork 68s. Refined petroleum 1s.1d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, December 31.—Refined petroleum 30 francs.

ERIE, PA.

Consecration of Rev. John F. Spaulding, D. D., as Missionary Bishop of Colorado—Impressive Services—Sermon by Bishop Cox, of New York—Reception at Dr. Spaulding's Residence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., December 31, 1873.

The consecration of Rev. John F. Spaulding, D. D., as Missionary Bishop of Colorado, with jurisdiction over Wyoming and New Mexico, took place to-day at St. Paul's Episcopal church, which was crowded, many being unable to gain entrance. The service was most solemn and impressive. The sermon by Bishop Cleveland Cox, of New York, was most attentively listened to, the text being the 8th verse of the first chapter of Acts. He distinguished himself by emphatically denouncing any co-operation with Evangelical alliances of any kind, considering it varnishing over schisms and productive of no good. It was well received by churchmen. Dr. Spaulding was presented by Bishops Bedell and Kerfoot, assisted by Revs. Dearborough and Vincent, Bishop McCoskey, of Michigan, acting as consecrator. Bishops Talbot, Kerfoot and Bedell united in laying on of hands. Archdeacons Adams and Purves very large, and great interest was manifested in an enthusiastic and very interesting missionary meeting this evening, addressed by Bishops Cox, the Bishops of Michigan, Ohio, Pittsburgh, and others. A reception at Bishop Spaulding's follows.

Railway Accident in Indiana—Three Killed and Eight or Ten Wounded.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 31.—The Terre Haute and Indianapolis train, due here at eight o'clock P. M., ran over a broken rail about a half mile west of Brownsville, throwing the rear coach of the train down a small trestle about ten feet in height, overturning the coach, killing Mr. Chester and child, of Middletown, Ohio, and Mr. John Lance, of Connersville, and injuring eight or ten others. Two of the injured were left at a farm house near the scene of the disaster, and four at Connersville. None are seriously injured. Everything possible for the comfort of the injured was done by the railroad company. Physicians were at Connersville station on the arrival of the train to attend to those who were on the train, and other physicians were dispatched to attend those left at the wreck. Last accounts report all doing well.

The Mortality of Philadelphia.

The annual statement shows the mortality of Philadelphia for the year 1873, ending December 27th, as compared with the deaths reported for the entire year 1872:

Months.	1872 Males.	1872 Females.	1873 Males.	1873 Fem's
January	564	590	1,297	1,139
February	652	647	1,066	837
March	754	674	949	859
April	688	695	895	785
May	851	762	933	822
June	674	728	872	672
July	1,165	1,100	1,729	1,514
August	747	696	861	805
September	586	546	619	511
October	663	653	628	602
November	599	564	543	455
December	531	499	616	539
	8,677	8,099	10,974	9,570
		8,677		10,974
Total		16,776		20,544

Showing 3,768 deaths less than in 1872.

Of the total deaths during the present year 4,352 were boys and 3,913 girls; 6,191 of the whole number were under five years of age, and 1,571 over seventy years.

Among the principal diseases causing death there were 2,260 who died from consumption of the lungs, 961 from inflammation of lungs, 1,105 from cholera infantum. The still-borns numbered 896.

The Emperor of Germany has just conferred the Civilian Order of Merit upon Thomas Carlyle, the eminent Scottish essayist, biographer and historian.

Pittsburgh Female College and Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music.

The Pittsburgh Female College, which was closed for the holidays, will re-open for the reception of pupils on Monday morning, January 5th, at nine o'clock. The Conservatory of Music which has just been organized in connection with the College, and under the same management, promises even greater success than was at first anticipated. It is proper to note here, in order to correct a mistake into which some have fallen, that it in no entirely new concern, and in no way connected with any other music school. The Conservatory will supply a long felt want, and, we doubt not, prove a decided success. Instruction will be given in everything pertaining to the theory and practice of music. Seven eminent instructors have been engaged, and others will be added. For full instruction concerning the College or Conservatory, address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

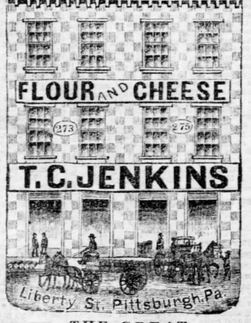
J. Hanes, Sr.,

Practical Chemist, has returned after four months absence and resumed business at No. 64 Water street, city.

Buckwheat Flour.

25,000 pounds new hulled buckwheat flour, guaranteed to be very choice, for sale. Send your orders to David Ellis & Son, (Penn Mills), Indiana, Pa.

TEAS & COFFEES



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

THE ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags.
JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags.
JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.
JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 2½ cents per barrel, bbl., off on Flour allowed as 1 the per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of purchase.

No Charges for Drayage

Delivered Free by Own Barrels.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1873.

Notice.

WHEREAS, it is believed that the present strike is the result of a conspiracy to prevent the public from using the lines owned and operated by this company and, whereas, it is desirable that all persons engaged in such conspiracy should be promptly punished. It is therefore ordered by this company that a reward of one thousand dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of each person engaged in any conspiracy against the interests of this company in connection with the present difficulties that exist upon these roads.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1873.

Notice.

A reward of one thousand dollars is offered for information that will secure the arrest and conviction of the parties who have recently obstructed the tracks, thrown stones or other missiles at the engines and cars, misplaced switches, and damaged the property or disabled the employees of these lines.

J. N. MCCULLOUGH, General Manager.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CHAIN MAKERS—TEN first-class Chain Makers, at Niles, Trumbull county, O. to. Niles Chain Co.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—A WAREHOUSE between Market and Smithfield street, on First avenue. Address Lock Box 214.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTNER with Fifty Thousand Dollars capital, to join the advertiser in a profitable business in this city. For full particulars address Partner, Commercial office.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARRIED men preferred. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Cooks and general housework girls want work. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PURCHASERS—FOR 40 Cheap Lands. Lots prepared to furnish Pine, Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tract from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at the market value, by applying to F. G. KEYS, 446 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOUND.

FOUND—FUR COLLAR—A SMALL FUR Collar, on Wylie street. The owner can get it at this office by paying for advertisement.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GRINDSTONES—ALL kinds—Amherst, Brownstown, Berea, Independence and Lake Huron. FARRELLY ALDS, Agent, Office, 17 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 95 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—PUTS AND CALLS—ON all active New York Stocks; $10 00 will buy privilege for 30 days; $25 for 90 days. Send for circular, call on or address LUTHER N. KAUFFMAN Broker, 306 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No 1 Ball Moulder; 2 Cutters, three S's; one 7x14 and one 9x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. GOORAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Boiling Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosin and Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose where Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & MCCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Cliff street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R., Allegheny, Pa.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.—An Election for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1874. W. P. GARDNER, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA.—An Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY (13th) of January next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. at the Banking House, on Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1873. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

GERMANAMERICAN INSURANCE CO.—Office Fifth Avenue Bank Building, 116 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.—An Election for Twelve Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT ABEL, Secretary.

BANK OF INDUSTRY—THE Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

December 30, 1873.

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, 206 East Ohio street. Go man Savings Bank Building.—An Election for Directors of this company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY L. EGGERS, Secretary.

Allegheny, Pa., December 30, 1873.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Co. will be held at the office, No. 10 Sixth street, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1874, at 11 A. M. to Elect a President and 10 of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

A. P. MCGREW, Secretary.

December 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.—An Election for Nine Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

O. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 29, 1873.

EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagle Cotton Mills Co., will be held at the office of the Company, in Allegheny city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, January 6th, 1874, for the Election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

M. M. HARPER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1873.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK—EL

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1874.

NO PAPER will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

THE New York papers say that Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have sold in that city at 2?@30, and that holders now ask 31@32.

WHY are Congressional back-paysters like CASSIUS? Because they have an "itching palm." But why are they like CESAR? Because they cried, "Cash us!"

TO-DAY let every man resolve himself into a committee of one, adopt a series of good resolutions, and proceed to carry them into permanent effect.

NOTHING is useless, after all. Waste paper, as said, is being collected and sold in New York for the benefit of the Pope. There is, therefore, a reason for the existence of the New York *Herald*.

THE Westchester *Republican* very kindly points out what the next Republican State Convention must and must not do. That matter, however, will probably be settled by the convention itself.

TO-DAY President GRANT will formally receive the members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, officers of the army and navy, and afterwards citizens generally.

AN Eastern medical journal cites a number of cases wherein blows on the head have benefited the brain and produced extraordinary changes for the better. We think of Congress, and sigh wearily for HERCULES and his club.

MIGHTY little comfort will the back-paysters derive from perusing the writings of BURKE, even if he did extol the value of compromise. Here is one of his solid little nuggets: "I have never seen a man with the spirit and habits of intrigue, who had capacity for a sound and manly policy."

THE New Orleans *Picayune* sapiently advises the young men of that city who are out of employment to go into the country, purcase a few acres of land, and go to raising plums, peaches, figs, grapes, oranges, and other fruits. We shall presently expect to hear that the *Picayune* has invented a process for making toast without bread.

THE City Solicitor yesterday sent to Councils, in answer to a resolution from those bodies, his opinion that the first city election under the new Constitution does not occur until February, 1875. The opinion seems to us clear and conclusive; and we have no doubt the courts will take the same view, if the question comes before them.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* mildly snubs the Philadelphia *Press* for its hopeful prognostication that before the holidays of 1875 JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE will be back in Congress. That paper says: "Nothing is less likely than that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE would accept a seat in the lower house of Congress, and there is no election for the upper house in Kentucky between this and the time specified for the reentrance of the ex-Vice President into national affairs." Some would seem to take a good deal warmer interest in BRECKINRIDGE than do the people of the country at large.

THE celebration of to-day's hospitalities will, in many cities, be marked by a very important and beneficial change—that of the abolition of wine drinking. The President and his Cabinet have set a good example in this matter, which, it is sincerely to be hoped, may be widely imitated; since, aside from the fact that the state of the times is such as to make a curtailment of the extravagance and prodigality in that direction a matter of absolute duty, it is almost impossible to estimate the saving to the nation of money, of happiness, and of men, which might be made to result from the universal acceptance of this more excellent way.

A DISTRESSED physician of New York says he is willing to work, but owing to the hard times and the peculiar monetary condition of affairs, he is unemployed, and can get no work. People will not send for him, for they cannot afford to be sick, or they doctor themselves, or they die without medical aid. Consequently, he sets up the cry and demands Bread or Blood! The city, he says, owes him a living, and he demands work, and calls upon all the unemployed doctors to meet and require the city to furnish them cases of sickness with pay. And why not? Has he not as good a right to demand work as the laborer or mechanic? Let the International demagogues answer.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a copy of what is called an "Agreement" betwen the Pennsylvania Company and the engineers employed by it, in which that company agreed to grade the engineers into four classes, the pay of each grade being therein specified. No time was fixed within which the "Agreement" should operate, and there are no binding or obligatory provisions in it.

The engineers now call this a "contract;" but it had none of the elements of a contract about it. The Pennsylvania Company merely set forth in it what it proposed to do, and it is just as competent to change the rates of compensation as it was to set them forth at the time this statement was made. The engineers will have to present something stronger than this to justify a strike.

THE first State election under the new Constitution will be held November 3, 1874. The people will then elect twenty-seven members of Congress, eleven State Senators for two years from those Senatorial districts (as at present existing) in which the terms of Senators expire, two hundred and one members of the House under a new apportionment, an Auditor General, a Secretary of Internal Affairs, a Lieutenant Governor, two additional Judges of the Supreme Court, and judges in such new judicial districts as may be created.

The Legislature, at its coming session, will district the State for fifty Senators, as well as for two hundred and one Representatives; but the first election for the increased number of Senators will not take place until 1876, when the even numbered districts will elect for four years and the odd-numbered ones for two years.

THE new plan which, as announced by the Postmaster General, some time ago, at Washington, he had determined upon, with the view of securing the desiderata of speed, certainty and security in the conveyance of mails to Europe, will go into effect to-day. Hereafter the mails will be carried each month by the steamship lines which have the best record for speed and safety during the preceding six months. On the 15th of each month a comparison of the records of the competing lines for the previous six months will be made, and upon the result of the comparison the steamers to carry the mails for the succeeding month will be announced. The department has framed its schedule for the month of January, from which it appears that during the month there will be no less than twenty-four conveyances of mails to Europe. The Postmaster General expresses himself confident that the plan will ultimately result in a daily European mail.

THE new law requiring all foreign invoices of goods to be converted into United States money on the basis of the actual amount of pure metal in the coins of the several countries in which the invoices may have originated, goes into effect to-day. It is expected that the new system will greatly simplify the computation of foreign moneys, and cause all foreign invoices to be converted into United States money upon a correct basis for the collection of duties. Nearly all foreign coins have, under the existing practice, been undervalued, the variation being from one-half to four per cent. Under the new law the assessable surface of foreign invoices will, in the levy of duties, be correspondingly increased. It is estimated at the Treasury Department that this new valuation will increase our customs receipts a million dollars per annum. The franc of Belgium, Italy and Switzerland is increased a fraction over three per cent., while the pound sterling of Great Britain is computed a trifle over two cents higher.

Two months ago we referred to the inauguration of a movement among English capitalists, having in view the formation of a "National Federation of Associated Employers of Labor," designed for the defense of capital against what are considered to be the injust demands and impositions of the trades unions of that country. The organization is now completed, and includes the names of the most prominent manufacturers of Great Britain. It is stated that the present membership of the Federation represents the employment of nearly two million workmen. The leaders of the movement state that it is purely defensive, the main object being resistance to strikes, and the dissemination of information bearing upon industrial questions. Its purpose it is in contemplation to establish a weekly or a fortnightly newspaper. The organization will also watch over every legislative proposal affecting employers and employed, with a view to influencing the same; and arrange the independence of non-unionists, and endeavor "to give to education, intelligence and capital their fair share of influence in the constituencies." This is one of the legitimate results of the domineering spirit which the trade leagues of England have of late exhibited. It is, of course, greatly to be regretted that the necessity for such a combination should have arisen, but the defiant obstinacy of the roaring demagogues who have managed to obtain control of the labor movement in that country is principally responsible for it.

1873.

The year 1873, when in the future referred to at all, will undoubtedly be characterized as a year of increasing activity in all departments of human exertion. And this remark applies equally to both sides of the Atlantic. Since many years indolence and sloth in secular matters have been under ban, and in the year just closed the movement in all branches of social, industrial, and intellectual life, has more strikingly than ever before evinced the prevalent desire of men to make the most of the present world. Or, if in other years such a desire may have been equally keen and prevalent, it is certainly true that, never before were there so many of any generation consciously struggling with a definite purpose to render the earth an agreeable dwelling place for many nations, and to get rid of or to modify all opinions and prepossessions and all hereditary physical conditions and moral traditions incompatible with the end in view.

As to the conflict between the empire and the Catholic Church in Germany, which has been the great topic of interest throughout the year, opinion in this country is, of course, somewhat divided. Not only Catholics, but many Protestants, naturally sympathize with the weaker party, the former moved by religious feeling, and the latter by the mere word persecution. But those who look more closely at the subject, apart from the mists of prejudice, though they may not approve of all the measures of the German government, can hardly fail to recognize in its chiefs the real, even if involuntary, defenders of human rights and liberties. For a number of years the Papacy has been entirely controlled by the Jesuits, and has been thus again converted into a gigantic temporal as well as spiritual despotism, whose ascendancy would be fatal to freedom everywhere. It is Jesuitism, not genuine Catholicism, with which Germany is at war, and this is equally true of the struggle between the government and the church in Switzerland and in Italy. Though the contest is not yet decided in any one of those countries, enough has been achieved to leave little doubt about the result, and the year 1873 will, most likely, be memorable in history as the year in which the Jesuits received a defeat irreparable for ages at least. By statesmen educated in Jesuit colleges they have been disabled in Italy, and their houses suppressed, the General of the order having retired to Belgium; and in Switzerland also, some of the statesmen most prominent in resisting their machinations, first learned to know the pious Fathers in the character of instructors and guardians of their own youth.

In connection with this contest the organization of the Old Catholic Church is an important event of the year. In Germany the church already contains about 50,000 members, with countless sympathizers, and in Switzerland the church has between 30,000 and 40,000 members. In the opinion of competent observers, this movement is not at all unlikely to prove itself the beginning of a new Reformation, with the establishment of national churches in both the countries named. The importance of the movement is already sufficiently manifest in the anxiety with which it is regarded by the head and princes of the body from which the secession has taken place.

Those whose hopes of human progress in Europe are bound up in the recognition of practical democracy or republicanism, cannot feel much satisfaction in view of the march of events during the last year. In Germany republicanism is under a heavier cloud than it has known for many years. The government is stronger than ever; democracy is degraded in the eyes of all owners of property and lovers of order by the schemes and clamors of those reformers who call themselves Social Democrats, and among all classes bitter reproach has been cast upon the Republican name, by those "tree and independent American citizens," who have fraudulently obtained about thirty millions of dollars from the small capitalists of southern Germany, multitudes of them widows, orphans, clerks, etc., who were thus deprived of their all. It is a horrid fact, but perhaps as well worthy of mention as any other among the incidents of the year.

In Spain and in France the Republicans have in the course of the year failed to prove themselves capable of realizing their plans and wishes. Though it would be unwise for us to despair of the final establishment of popular government in either of those countries, it must be admitted that in neither of them have recent events justified the lively hope of such a consummation. On the contrary, the condition of things plainly indicates a strong military rule as alone adapted to maintain peace and order in each of them, and the prospect plainly is that soon or later a King will once more reign on both sides of the Pyrenees.

In England, perhaps, nothing more important has taken place than the movement among the agricultural laborers and the active sympathy it has awakened among the well-to-do classes. Arch, in a speech since his return from Canada, has declared his purpose and his ability to deprive England of its farm laborers, unless their condition shall be improved at home. This was a rather strong threat, but doubtless ARCH's exertions will have useful results.

In our own history, 1873 must always be a memorable year. The Credit Mobilier business alone would suffice to distinguish it, an affair which Americans for many generations cannot afford to forget. Then there is the Modoc war, which must always be referred to in illustration of the character of the Aborigines and in illustration of the difficulties which have sometimes marked our methods of dealing with them. The Grange movement is another fact or series of facts pertaining to the year just gone. A proper and legitimate outcome of the spirit of reform, inspired by the painfully realized feeling of wrongs and abuses, the movement in its history will long serve to illustrate the difficulties and dangers which beset such enterprises. The narrative when written will show unmistakably that an organization of the kind, formed to overcome even the most manifest evils, is exposed to nearly, if not quite, as much peril and injury at the hands of its friends as at the hands of its enemies. Astounding frauds and defalcations formed another notable feature of the year, mingled crimes and calamities from which hardly any city or section of the land has been exempt, and of which the consequences, direct and indirect, are still too painfully felt to need either reminder or comment. On the other hand, the year has been made remarkable by a decided reaction, a vigorous uprising of honest and high-minded men against the infernal tendencies of which the evils mentioned were the eruption. Surely we may trust that this antagonism is not a mere paroxysm of honesty and virtue.

The Virginius trouble having begun in 1873, was for a while expected to have its issue within the same. Though disappointed in this hope, we may reasonably trust that, in the retrospect of the year which begins to-day, this unfinished affair will be seen to have introduced and led to a happy settlement of the long pending and perilous Cuban imbroglio.

The return of the Polaris expedition was not the least memorable event of the year. The voyage and especially the boat voyages of the two divisions of the expedition in their attempts to reach civilization, rank second in thrilling interest to nothing in the entire annals of maritime adventure, while the scientific results of the expedition, in spite of the loss of records, are admitted by savants to be of the greatest value. One of the latest results, the establishment of the fact that Greenland is an island, has attracted less attention here than in Europe.

We can barely mention the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, an event of the year eminently noteworthy not only in a religious aspect, but besides in consideration of its influence in establishing agreeable relations among distant nations by mitigating prejudices and increasing mutual knowledge.

A MODEST REQUEST.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says that a Mr. KIRBY (from New York, of course), claiming to represent a company of capitalists, is in Washington, in consultation with the members of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, endeavoring to obtain a charter for a railroad from the Hudson river to Omaha. These capitalists represent that they already, under the title of the "Continental Railroad Company," own valid State charters which secure to them the right to build a railroad from tide-water at the Hudson river, to Omaha, Nebraska. This chartered line runs through Pennsylvania between the Pennsylvania Central and the Erie Railway; traverses Ohio on a line nearly parallel with the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road, some fifty miles north of the latter; passes through Indiana on a nearly straight line west from Fort Wayne; crosses Illinois under the charter granted to the Pascaline, Kewanee and Great Eastern Railway, and runs from the Mississippi river westerly through Iowa on a line midway between the Burlington and Missouri and the Chicago and Northwestern roads. The correspondent thus sets forth their very modest request:

"These capitalists have suggested to the House Committee on Railroads and Canals that the 'Continental Railroad Company' desire a charter for a national road along the line now controlled by these alleged valid State charters. They have also requested that a bill be so framed that the general government shall guarantee bonds of the proposed road to the amount of $24,000 per mile, and shall permit the free importation of all iron and steel rails, and all iron necessary for the construction of the road and for the rolling stock. The estimated cost of this road is $44,000 per mile. The estimates for construction are $35,000 per mile through Pennsylvania, $35,000 per mile through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and $40,000 per mile through Iowa. They propose that the government shall fix the rates of fares and freights."

It is some relief to learn that this application has not been favorably entertained, for the correspondent adds:

"The committee have not favorably entertained these propositions, however desirable the line of route may be. The committee will not recommend any bill for a subsidy. There is the most remarkable unanimity in the committee on the question of the right of the government to grant such charters. The States Rights Democrats on the committee have not opposed this plan. It now seems probable that the bill introduced by Mr. McCrary, with some modifications, will be reported by the committee. This bill provides for a general incorporation law."

THE annual appropriation to carry on the National printing office at Washington is $2,000,000, and the general impression is that this cost is incurred mainly for the printing of public documents, which have heretofore gone free through the mails.

This, however, is an error. The National printing office and bindery does all the printing and binding for all the Executive and Judicial Departments, including all the blanks, blank books, &c., required for the business of the government throughout the country. The Treasury Department furnishes printed blanks and stationery for all its custom houses, internal revenue officers and other employees, as do the Attorney General's office, the Postoffice Department, the Interior and State Departments and the Supreme Court to all persons employed under them. The printing of blanks, stationery and blank books for these various departments last year cost $1,200,000, and the entire printing of Congress cost only $500,000, and of this sum more than $300,000 was used for printing public documents for free circulation. That is a comparatively small sum, yet it may as well be saved and the free distribution of public documents stopped altogether; but it would be doing gross injustice to the National printing office to suppose that it is employed mainly in printing such documents. Its main business is to supply the various departments with the books, blanks and stationery needed for carrying on the enormous business of the government; and we are confident that it has done this work much more economically than it could have been done under the old contract system.

THE New Year opens with a gratifying revival of manufacturing industry in the Eastern portion of this State. The iron manufacturing interests of the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, which were greatly depressed during the financial panic, have almost recovered from the depression. In the Schuylkill district fifty three out of the seventy-three iron works are now in full operation, and orders are said to be sufficient to afford the manufacturers comparatively good profits. It is stated that the trade shows a better appearance than at any time since September last. The representative iron manufacturies of the Lehigh valley, among which are the Bethlehem Iron Works and Allentown Rolling Mill Company, are also in regular working condition, thousands of persons being furnished employment, which will continue through the winter. The Schuylkill Haven Rolling Mill and Spike Manufacturing Company have also commenced work, and are turning out large orders daily.

Astronomical Discoveries of the Year.

The following brief sketch of the progress of astronomy during the year 1873 may not be without interest to some readers: Asteroids—Seven minor planets have been discovered since the commencement of the current year, all in our own country. Four of these were detected by Professor Watson of Ann Arbor; three by Dr. Peters of Clinton, New York. The race between these distinguished observers has been recently quite interesting. The astronomer of Clinton is still slightly ahead, though closely pressed by his industrious rival. The discoveries of the present year make the whole number of the asteroids 134. Comets—Beside the return of three period comets previously observed, four others have passed their perihelia during the year 1873. On the 3d of April, M. Stephan of Marseilles detected the second comet of 1867. This body, on its first observed approach to the sun, was discovered by M. Tempel. Its period, which is a little over six years, varies considerably on account of Jupiter's disturbing influence. Its orbit approaches more nearly the circular form than that of any other known comet. Two other comets of short period—those of Brorsen and Faye—were rediscovered by the same fortunate observer; the former on the 1st, and the latter on the 3d of September. On the 3d of July, M. Tempel, of Milan, discovered a telescopic comet, which proved to be a member of the Jovian groupe. Its period is five years and two months; its motion is direct, and its orbit has about the same eccentricity as that of Faye's comet. The other comets of the year presented no phenomena of special interest. It is remarkable that while the seven asteroids were all discovered in America, the seven comets were all detected in Europe.

PERSONAL.

As the New Year reception at the White House is an official affair, Mrs. Grant has consented, at the solicitation of her husband and friends, to assist the President as usual in receiving. The wives of members of the Cabinet will also assist.

President Grant is reported to be contemplating the purchase of a lot on Vermont avenue, Washington, and the erection of a house in which to reside after the expiration of his term of office.

A fearful warning to young ladies against drinking water, or against marrying a geologist, is given in the astounding if not incredible story of a Louisiana physician. A beautiful girl of sixteen was married to a lawyer in Louisiana, who was also a geologist. The next day she went into his "Rock Study," broke open an Arkansas bowlder, and drank the water found in the middle of it. She died in fifteen minutes, and in three-quarters of an hour her body was a piece of carnelian stone. This is the story. It is a fearful warning to girls of sixteen.

The recent death of old Ishmael Day recalls one of the most notable incidents of the great war, an incident which, insignificant in itself, electrified the country with its stirring proclamation that the sturdy every-man-for-himself patriotism of the old days still lived. Ishmael Day was an old farmer of above three score and ten, but he sprung like a boy to the call of patriotism as the best of them. When Gilmore made his dashing raid into Maryland, in July '64, the old man was living on his farm in Baltimore county. Though his home floated the stars and stripes, defying the invading rebels. A soldier of the gray attempted to haul down the old flag, and the venerable but sturdy old patriot, then in his 76th year, "fired up," "hung him on the spot." Ishmael Day exemplified the patriotism that never dies except with life.

Apropos of Caleb Cushing's appointment as Minister to Madrid, some forty or fifty years ago, when Caleb Cushing was an ambitious attorney at Newbury, Mass., a maiden poetess there, named Gould, wrote the following epitaph on him:

Lie aside all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Lies buried the body of Cushing:
Since he, when alive,
Would peaceably thrive,
And now he is dead may be pushing.

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Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year has vanished, let it go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those we here shall see no more;
Ring out the feuds of rich and poor,
Ring in redress for all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the care, the want, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, O, new year chimes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

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A good motto for to-day: "Know all men by these presents."

Now wreathe the face with heartfelt smiles, and bathe in the stream of youth again. There is no growing old for such as cherish this recurring feeling of immortality. All should be young to-day, and all brethren.

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Charity this winter appears to be taking to an unusual extent the channel of amateur theatricals. Everybody looks askance from which to select. Strangers who may be in our city will find this another one of its principal points of interest, and are always welcome, whether they come as buyers or otherwise.

at every fashionable church door, and the question is, Which of the many shall be honored?

The Rochester *Democrat* says that the Erie Railway Company has been compelled to pay $1,000 damages for killing a cow. The cow was worth $50. The company has been compelled to pay $20 for killing a man.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the Ohio River is now higher than it has been for many years, and that the Kentucky shore is flooded for miles back.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Mr. KIRBY (from New York, of course), claiming to represent a company of capitalists, is in Washington, in consultation with the members of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, endeavoring to obtain a charter for a railroad from the Hudson river to Omaha. These capitalists represent that they already, under the title of the "Continental Railroad Company," own valid State charters which secure to them the right to build a railroad from tide-water at the Hudson river, to Omaha, Nebraska. This chartered line runs through Pennsylvania between the Pennsylvania Central and the Erie Railway; traverses Ohio on a line nearly parallel with the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road, some fifty miles north of the latter; passes through Indiana on a nearly straight line west from Fort Wayne; crosses Illinois under the charter granted to the Pascaline, Kewanee and Great Eastern Railway, and runs from the Mississippi river westerly through Iowa on a line midway between the Burlington and Missouri and the Chicago and Northwestern roads. The correspondent thus sets forth their very modest request:

"These capitalists have suggested to the House Committee on Railroads and Canals that the 'Continental Railroad Company' desire a charter for a national road along the line now controlled by these alleged valid State charters. They have also requested that a bill be so framed that the general government shall guarantee bonds of the proposed road to the amount of $24,000 per mile, and shall permit the free importation of all iron and steel rails, and all iron necessary for the construction of the road and for the rolling stock. The estimated cost of this road is $44,000 per mile. The estimates for construction are $35,000 per mile through Pennsylvania, $35,000 per mile through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and $40,000 per mile through Iowa. They propose that the government shall fix the rates of fares and freights."

It is some relief to learn that this application has not been favorably entertained, for the correspondent adds:

"The committee have not favorably entertained these propositions, however desirable the line of route may be. The committee will not recommend any bill for a subsidy. There is the most remarkable unanimity in the committee on the question of the right of the government to grant such charters. The States Rights Democrats on the committee have not opposed this plan. It now seems probable that the bill introduced by Mr. McCrary, with some modifications, will be reported by the committee. This bill provides for a general incorporation law."

THE annual appropriation to carry on the National printing office at Washington is $2,000,000, and the general impression is that this cost is incurred mainly for the printing of public documents, which have heretofore gone free through the mails.

This, however, is an error. The National printing office and bindery does all the printing and binding for all the Executive and Judicial Departments, including all the blanks, blank books, &c., required for the business of the government throughout the country. The Treasury Department furnishes printed blanks and stationery for all its custom houses, internal revenue officers and other employees, as do the Attorney General's office, the Postoffice Department, the Interior and State Departments and the Supreme Court to all persons employed under them. The printing of blanks, stationery and blank books for these various departments last year cost $1,200,000, and the entire printing of Congress cost only $500,000, and of this sum more than $300,000 was used for printing public documents for free circulation. That is a comparatively small sum, yet it may as well be saved and the free distribution of public documents stopped altogether; but it would be doing gross injustice to the National printing office to suppose that it is employed mainly in printing such documents. Its main business is to supply the various departments with the books, blanks and stationery needed for carrying on the enormous business of the government; and we are confident that it has done this work much more economically than it could have been done under the old contract system.

THE New Year opens with a gratifying revival of manufacturing industry in the Eastern portion of this State. The iron manufacturing interests of the Lehigh and Schuylkill valleys, which were greatly depressed during the financial panic, have almost recovered from the depression. In the Schuylkill district fifty three out of the seventy-three iron works are now in full operation, and orders are said to be sufficient to afford the manufacturers comparatively good profits. It is stated that the trade shows a better appearance than at any time since September last. The representative iron manufacturies of the Lehigh valley, among which are the Bethlehem Iron Works and Allentown Rolling Mill Company, are also in regular working condition, thousands of persons being furnished employment, which will continue through the winter. The Schuylkill Haven Rolling Mill and Spike Manufacturing Company have also commenced work, and are turning out large orders daily.

Astronomical Discoveries of the Year.

The following brief sketch of the progress of astronomy during the year 1873 may not be without interest to some readers: Asteroids—Seven minor planets have been discovered since the commencement of the current year, all in our own country. Four of these were detected by Professor Watson of Ann Arbor; three by Dr. Peters of Clinton, New York. The race between these distinguished observers has been recently quite interesting. The astronomer of Clinton is still slightly ahead, though closely pressed by his industrious rival. The discoveries of the present year make the whole number of the asteroids 134. Comets—Beside the return of three period comets previously observed, four others have passed their perihelia during the year 1873. On the 3d of April, M. Stephan of Marseilles detected the second comet of 1867. This body, on its first observed approach to the sun, was discovered by M. Tempel. Its period, which is a little over six years, varies considerably on account of Jupiter's disturbing influence. Its orbit approaches more nearly the circular form than that of any other known comet. Two other comets of short period—those of Brorsen and Faye—were rediscovered by the same fortunate observer; the former on the 1st, and the latter on the 3d of September. On the 3d of July, M. Tempel, of Milan, discovered a telescopic comet, which proved to be a member of the Jovian groupe. Its period is five years and two months; its motion is direct, and its orbit has about the same eccentricity as that of Faye's comet. The other comets of the year presented no phenomena of special interest. It is remarkable that while the seven asteroids were all discovered in America, the seven comets were all detected in Europe.

PERSONAL.

As the New Year reception at the White House is an official affair, Mrs. Grant has consented, at the solicitation of her husband and friends, to assist the President as usual in receiving. The wives of members of the Cabinet will also assist.

President Grant is reported to be contemplating the purchase of a lot on Vermont avenue, Washington, and the erection of a house in which to reside after the expiration of his term of office.

A fearful warning to young ladies against drinking water, or against marrying a geologist, is given in the astounding if not incredible story of a Louisiana physician. A beautiful girl of sixteen was married to a lawyer in Louisiana, who was also a geologist. The next day she went into his "Rock Study," broke open an Arkansas bowlder, and drank the water found in the middle of it. She died in fifteen minutes, and in three-quarters of an hour her body was a piece of carnelian stone. This is the story. It is a fearful warning to girls of sixteen.

The recent death of old Ishmael Day recalls one of the most notable incidents of the great war, an incident which, insignificant in itself, electrified the country with its stirring proclamation that the sturdy every-man-for-himself patriotism of the old days still lived. Ishmael Day was an old farmer of above three score and ten, but he sprung like a boy to the call of patriotism as the best of them. When Gilmore made his dashing raid into Maryland, in July '64, the old man was living on his farm in Baltimore county. Though his home floated the stars and stripes, defying the invading rebels. A soldier of the gray attempted to haul down the old flag, and the venerable but sturdy old patriot, then in his 76th year, "fired up," "hung him on the spot." Ishmael Day exemplified the patriotism that never dies except with life.

Apropos of Caleb Cushing's appointment as Minister to Madrid, some forty or fifty years ago, when Caleb Cushing was an ambitious attorney at Newbury, Mass., a maiden poetess there, named Gould, wrote the following epitaph on him:

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TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

W. & D. REINHART.

A WORD TO VISITORS.

This firm occupy the large and commodious building, corner Short and Water streets, where they manufacture all kinds of chewing tobacc o from black, sweet navy and spun roll up to the most delicious natural leaf. No pains or expense are spared to make the tobaccos the most acceptable in the market. In fact there is not quite an enviable reputation for probity and honor. It has always been their endeavor to do business in such a manner as to merit the approbation and win the confidence of all parties with whom they might be brought in contact to either the capacity of buyers or sellers. Commencing business with a very small capital and in a ridiculously small way, they have been continually increasing their capacity and annual sales until at the present time they occupy a position among the foremost in the trade. Few tobacco factories in the country give employment to more hands or have more extensive business, certainly no firm in the business enjoys better reputation either as to excellence of work or business integrity. Their goods are their own recommendation. The best evidence of the excellent quality of their goods can be had in the fact that, although many other firms are compelled to have their agents continuously running in the trade, this firm has had no traveling agent for years, and notwithstanding are kept running continually at their finest capacity.

They are represented in Philadelphia by Messrs. Arthur Hagar & Co., North Front street, where the Philadelphia trade, to which they sell nearly 40 per cent, of their products, is supplied.

To enter into a description of the manufacture of tobacco would take more room than we have at our disposal, and would be entirely unnecessary. We found the Messrs. Reinhart very courteous, and have no doubt that any person having a curiosity to see how the "weed" is manipulated during the long and tedious process of manufacture, can have their curiosity satisfied by calling at the factory.

It only remains for us to say a word about their more celebrated brands, prominent among which are their Peerless Navy, a beautiful goods which look, when the box is opened, as though each plug had been veneered with mahogany, so rich is the color, and has a rich aromatic flavor that is seldom equalled. Spun Roll, a style of goods in which they have certainly no superior in manufacture. Every-where the "Bee Hive" is favorably known and extensively sold. Any tobacco chewer who is not acquainted with the "Bee Hive Spun Roll" is considered an "unsafe barbarian." Probably the most beautiful of all their manufactured goods is the "Coil of Venus Bright Spun Roll," which is unquestionably one of the most beautiful specimens of manufacture it has been our lot to look upon. New firms conducting a business of as large proportions as this make less display in its transactions per year, so quietly forward. The immense capital employed and the business standing of the company, individually and collectively, give reputation of which the Iron City might well feel proud.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

WHO TE LEAD MANUFACTURERS.

This firm, although not the oldest, is yet one of the most substantial and extensive in this city and the West. By patient toil, long experience, and a great determination to stand second to none, they have succeeded in establishing for themselves and their brand of Strictly Pure White Lead a reputation which may be justly envied.

Their works are located in Allegheny City, and cover an acre of ground; all the buildings are of the most substantial character, the machinery of the latest and most approved patterns, and as they use none but the best of raw material in their manufacture, and have in their manager the oldest and most experienced practical White Lead manufacturer in the city, it is not to be wondered at that their brand has become the recognized standard for purity, whiteness and fineness in this market and throughout the West. Others may rest their sole claim to public confidence in the name of their brand, but this firm seems convinced that Quality of the goods, not the mere name of the manufacturer, is the only true criterion. As an additional safeguard to the consumer, they attach to every keg of their brand a guarantee of its strict purity stamped on a metal tablet. This latter they have adopted and secured by letters patent, for the benefit of their customers assurance, which consisted of a red label, has been extensively imitated by other manufacturers.

For parties desiring painting done, it will be wise to remember that "the best is always the cheapest," and to stipulate in their contracts that Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s brand of Strictly Pure White Lead. It is sold as low as any other reputable brand, and we bespeak for it a lively sale when the painting season again opens.

MILLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT.

Dealers in Portland, Rosendale and other Hydraulic Cements.

White Lime, White Sand, Calcined Plaster, Land-Plaster, Sewer Pipes, Fire Brick, Fire Clay.

NO. 238 LIBERTY STREET.

The boundless wealth of the Youghiogheny valley, developed by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, is fast making our city rich. Cement rock, of the finest quality and in immense quantities, have been discovered in the vicinity of West Newton, and during the past season Messrs. Mills & Company, of 238 Liberty street, although manufacturing over one hundred barrels per day, could not supply the demand.

This firm are now building additional works, and will commence operations soon with double their present capacity in manufacturing this already famous Youghiogheny cement. As there are nearly 50,000 barrels per annum in this city, it is gratifying to know that we will not be compelled to send abroad, at a great cost, for this indispensible article.

MARVIN'S

CELEBRATED

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

The justly celebrated firm of Marvin & Co. are the oldest safe manufacturers in the country, and their factory in New York is the largest in the world.

They have not been represented in this city until recently. They have appointed as their agent for this district, Mr. W. A. McClurg, who will keep on hand an assortment of the different styles and varieties at his warehouse, No. 63 Wood street.

By very great improvements recently made, Marvin & Co. have entirely changed their mode of manufacture, and produce an article superior to all others. They are the sole manufacturers of Marvin's Patent Hard and Dry Plaster Safes, a perfect protection from fire, as their patent spherical safes also afford protection against burglars.

Though they have had no regular agency here, yet a number of our first-class banks and commission houses have supplied themselves with their safes. We may mention the Bank of Pittsburgh, the Exchange and Citizen's National banks, The Pittsburgh Commercial Office, &c., &c.

Mr. McClurg is also agent for Sargent's world renowned Combination Locks for banks, safes, stores, &c. An examination is respectfully solicited.

THE POPULAR RESORT OF PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh has many first class hotels and eating houses, which add much to the credit of the city. Ranking first is the "Monongahela House," which has for a period of thirty-three years enjoyed a national reputation as one of the most comfortable hotels in the country. This house was opened to the public in February, 1841, by James Crossan, since deceased. It was totally destroyed by the great fire of 1845, but was rebuilt on a larger scale, and reopened in 1846 by James Crossan & Son. In 1864 the heavy owners of the real estate determined to conform the house as to architectural splendor to the best models in the country, and expense was not spared in placing it in the front rank as to all modern improvements. For the accommodation of guests the river (Monongahela) front, extending along Smithfield street to First avenue, covering a space of 150 by 160 feet, and having a frontage on three streets.

It is five stories high, the first or ground story being entirely of iron, and occupied by stores and offices. Two spacious halls, besides a separate entrance for ladies leading from the main streets, conduct the guests to the office counters, where the offices are located. This apartment is 52 feet in diameter, and for grandeur is not surpassed by any hotel in the country. From this floor three steam elevators communicate with the upper floors, one having for its motive power the water from the Pittsburgh Reduction Company's works, the first instance of the kind in the city. Telegraph lines is provided with a Western Union Telegraph office, communicating with all parts of the United States: also an extensive news depot.

Among the many attractive features of this house are the cozy reading rooms, a well furnished billiard room, and a luxurious saloon, where wines and liquors of the choicest brands are dispensed. The dining rooms, three in number, have a seating capacity for five hundred guests, and are approached from the rotunda. On the same floor are seven parlors, in addition to private apartments for the use of families sojourning at the hotel. The sleeping apartments, two hundred in number, are all elegantly furnished in black walnut, in the newest styles, and furnishes many of the richest pattern. The halls are heated by steam, and are remarkably well ventilated by means of corridor. In the future, as in the past, the high character of the Monongahela will be maintained, and the general comforts of a home which are ever to be found at that most popular of hotels, the "Monongahela."

1873.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

F. S. Winston, Pres't - - - R A McCurdy, V. P.

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1873.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

F. S. Winston, Pres't - - - R A McCurdy, V. P.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

WATT, LANG & CO.

The trade in groceries has of late years attained to such vast proportions that instead of one or two houses being sufficient, as formerly, to supply the retail trade of a large circle of country in all its demands, it has become necessary to seperate it into several branches, and to have a large number of houses to meet the wants of their various divisions. One of the oldest houses in the city is that of Watt, Lang & Co., located at Nos. 172 and 174 Wood street, who chose for their branch the trade in the more staple groceries, such as sugars, coffees, flour, grain, provisions, fish, salt, cheese, carbon oil, &c., &c. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Watt, has been connected with the house since the year 1839. The founding of a house to supply at wholesale the demands of the grocery trade was, thirty-five years ago, an undertaking attended with considerable difficulty; but by a strict and honorable attention to all the details and branches of their business, this firm has acquired a reputation for business-like probity and integrity which is enviable and worthy of emulation. Their trade now extends through several States, and employs a number of traveling representatives. The result of the experience of so many years is that they are enabled to supply the wants of the retail trade in the handsomest manner possible, which find is evidenced by their large and constantly improving business. Having in the seven lofty upper floors, one favorably known, both at home and abroad, it would indeed be matter for wonder if the character for efficiency and integrity this achieved were not productive of good. We doubt if another house in the city more thoroughly commands the confidence of its patrons and the community; and the trade in groceries finds in Watt, Lang & Co. a worthy representative.

GLOBE PLOW WORKS.

SPEER & SONS.

As early as 1825 these works was started by Mr. Samuel Speer. Twenty years later Mr. Speer came into the firm, the style being Hall & Speer, and continued as such until the past year when Mr. Hall severed his connection, the firm becoming Speer & Sons. Started in its infancy on a small scale, it is now among the largest works of the kind in the United States, and their trade is co-extensive with our vast country. The gentlemen at the head of it have shown an enterprise in improving the working and usefulness of the goods they make, and to this peculiarity, of their management is due the prosperity of their business. The building they occupy was built expressly for the purpose, with all modern improvements; it covers two hundred and forty feet on Duquesne way, by two hundred and twenty on Fifth street. They manufacture all kinds, sizes and patterns of cast iron and a set plows, besides cultivators, road scrapes, &c., and give constant employment to one hundred and forty men. To enable the reader an idea of their business, we may say they keep constantly on hand from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars worth of wood seasoning. They have adopted all the modern appliances for turning out work cheaply, expeditiously and well, and have an establishment of which they might well feel proud. With a reputation for honesty and integrity already established, and with the high satisfaction heretofore given, there can be no misgivings as to the future prosperative people. Under the present management the Globe Plow Works will undoubtedly increase their usefulness and extension of the confidence reposed in past years. Their efforts will always be directed to the production of such goods as to merit from any other in the market, in the three great essentials—quality, durability and prices. In conclusion, we would say the enterprise is a credit to our city, and deserves to be ranked among our most prominent interests.

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1869,	June 30th, Total Assets	$ 969,088 43
1870,	" "	2,131,794 83
1871,	" "	3,402,968 45
1872,	" "	4,168,434 99
1873,	" "	5,041,891 16

The reason for this great success will be found (1st) In the manifestly equitable provision of its charter for securing its policy holders by local investments made by local Boards of Trustees. (2d) In the fact that the President of each Department Board is a member of the General Board of Directors, thus guaranteeing that the policy holders shall really participate in the government of the Association—a wholesome precaution and a right application of the principle of duplicate.

Several important improvements on the ordinary plans of insurance have been introduced—and recently a plan that has been pronounced by many favor, and known as the ADVANCE DIVIDEND PLAN, by which, after three years, an additional Temporary Insurance, from year to year, will be created, amounting to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the amount insured. For full details, forms of applications, etc., apply at the West Pennsylvania Department Office, 100 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JAMES PARK, Jr., Esq., President.
W. E. SCHMERTZ, Esq., Vice-President.
W. H. EVERSON, Esq., Treasurer.

J. M. MACRUM, Manager West Pennsylvania Dep't.

A few good reliable men wanted as agents.

JOHNSON & COLVIN,

HOW THESE IRON MASTERS ARE PROSPERING.

This firm, wholesale grocers, at Nos. 120 Second and 149 First avenues, are successors to Smith, Johnson & Colvin. Mr. W. H. Smith ranked as among the first of the earlier business men of the city, and, during his connection with the firm, left an example, from his many years experience, that the present firm did not fail to imitate, and have continued to carry on the business most successfully, being now considered as one of the leading houses of the city. From present appearances, the stringency of the times and financial troubles will not affect them in the least. They are doing a thriving business, and have sufficient means to take advantage of any bargains that may be offered, and to meet demands in all one of the handsomest buildings in the city. This bank has at present twelve thousand persons who make deposits. A number of these are laborers and mechanics, who have improved the advantages and inducements held out by this institution, such as small deposits and interest on same. During the late financial crash many of our poor men found it very convenient to fall back on their little account in the Dollar Saving bank. Judging by claims they can be on the shelf of every shopkeeper in the land. Messrs. Abel & Co., No. 116 Smithfield street.

Importers and Wholesale Jewelers.

One of the best firms in the city is G. B. Barrett & Co., importers of and wholesale dealers in jewelry, doing business on Fifth avenue. The house was established in the year of 1871, and has proven eminently successful from its very start which is easily accounted for as the business has been conducted from the very outset on fair and honorable terms. The senior member of the firm Mr. G. B. Barrett is a practical man, and as a consequence claims their cash sell as low as any of their competitors. At present, Mr. Corwin is now upon the Continent buying a stock of sugars, syrups &c., the first shipment of which is expected in a few days. Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and look at their stock before buying from fresh assortments.

In addition to the above business they carry on an extensive tobacco trade. Judging by appearances, we are sure a better and cheaper stock from which to select cannot be found elsewhere.

Their stock is complete in all its varied branches, and with a large and growing trade they have much to hope for in the future.

PERFUMERIES.

A NEW BRANCH OF MANUFACTURE.

The art of the perfumer, which has contributed so largely to the comfort and enjoyment of mankind in all ages of the world, has, in modern times, been practiced mainly in London and Paris; but there is progress in this, as in all other departments of skill and science. The art of preparing odoriferous substances with these agreeable scents, has been successfully carried on in Pittsburgh for several years past, by Messrs. Chas. Abel & Co, whose establishment is at No. 116 Smithfield street, second door from the alley. The "Terroner"—this machine is different, and, in many respects, superior to any heretofore offered to the public. This machine, originating from this firm, they give a special attention. Built entirely of iron and steel, it is simple, firm and durable. The "Moulder"—This machine is built in the most careful and thorough manner and has a growing reputation, and the many valuable improvements lately made by Mr. Colvin & Co. will add much to it present popularity. This firm takes particular pains in testing the machines, and are thoroughly convinced that each one is in good running order before shipping. All of the gentlemen of the firm give the business their personal attention, and it bids fair to occupy a prominent place in the list of manufacturing interests here.

PITTSBURGH.

TAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

Among the houses of Pittsburgh which stand alone in their characteristic manufactures is the Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works which manufacture the different products of coal tar. It is the only house in the country engaged in the manufacture of crude and refined carbolic acid. This article heretofore has been imported entirely from England and Germany, but the rare chemical abilities of the proprietors of this works enable them to produce a quality of this important chemical which is invariably acknowledged to be equal to the best that is imported. This branch of their manufacturing promises to yield them a return worthy of their labor and abilities.

They also make a cheap disinfectant-called Carbolate Powder, the universal disinfectant, and in place according to the prescription issued by the Medical Society of Prussia. The Board of Health of the city of Pittsburgh, after careful tests and experiments, recommend this disinfectant in a very high manner.

Another very superior article made by them is their Iron-Clad Varnish for the preservation of all kinds of iron work. It has already attained the universal use for painting iron clad buildings and machinery. It is also a very valuable preserver of the iron plates of coal mines from rust and decay.

They manufacture also excellent qualities of Pitch Roofing Cements and coal tar which being merely subordinate objects with them, they are for this reason enabled to sell them at a lower price than any other house dealing in thisspecific line.

The gentlemen composing this firm are Dr. Hostetter, Arnold and Mr. Stewart. Of the several there are excellent chemists and being all workers in the manufacture of the products named, we predict for them and their business a grand success.

The Glass Interest.

In magnitude and importance the glass interest stands second among the manufactures of Pittsburgh. In the wonderful increase of the several interests represented in this great manufacturing center, no other has made more rapid progress. While in 1854 the values of the business was counted in thousands of dollars these same values are now counted in millions, and in all of its varied departments there is one continual onward strife. There is no doubt but that any one of the leading manufactories here to-day will turn out more work, and that, too, in better style and of superior quality, than all the establishments combined did forty years ago, and notwithstanding the immense amount of labor, which is paid in cash—not (as in the early stages of the business here, and as is still the rule in other sections of the country) fully three-fourths in trade. It seems to us that these evidences of growth ought to convince any reasonable man that, at the same price for labor, Pittsburgh offers inducements such as no other place on the continent can offer for the manufacturing of glass, or any other of those great staples for which our city is famous. Moreover, our new streets are opening up new and healthy locations, as well as some of the most pleasant sites for homes in the world, so that we are to day second to no city in the country for manufacturing facilities and home comforts.

In this connection we take pleasure in referring especially to one of the oldest firms in the glass trade in the city, Thos. Wightman & Co.—a leading firm, and one that has always stood high in the estimation of the commercial world. The senior partner, having been closely connected with this particular line of our manufactures for nearly forty years, brings to his work an experience second to none in the country. Their productions are window glass, in all of its various sizes and qualities, bottles, vials, pickle jars, fruit jars, sauce bottles, &c., &c. The house has long been famous for the superior style and finish of its products and especially in the pickle jar, fruit jar and patent medicine bottles. The manufacturing of the trade have a national reputation, being able to get the preference from almost all leading consumers.

THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE LEADING HOUSE OF PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Horne & Co.

This house was established as early as 1851, by Joseph Horne, and is conceded to be the largest of its kind in this branch of the mercantile interests here. In its influence it stands at the head of the wholesale trade of Pittsburgh, its business transactions for the past year being estimated at two millions of dollars.

Mr. Horne conducted the business exclusively for a period of ten years, combining the wholesale and retail; the trade was carried on at their present place of business, 75, 77 and 79 Market street. In 1861 Mr. C. B. Shea was taken in as a partner. The firm remained as such until 1868, when the present firm was organized with c asiderable difficulty; but by a strict and honorable attention to all the details and branches of their business, this firm has acquired a reputation for business-like probity and integrity which is enviable and worthy of emulation. Their trade now extends through several States, and employs a number of traveling representatives. The result of the experience of so many years is that they are enabled to supply the wants of the retail trade in the handsomest manner possible, which find is evidenced by their large and constantly improving business. Having in the seven lofty upper floors, one favorably known, both at home and abroad, it would indeed be matter for wonder if the character for efficiency and integrity this achieved were not productive of good. We doubt if another house in the city more thoroughly commands the confidence of its patrons and the community; and the trade in groceries finds in Watt, Lang & Co. a worthy representative.

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To enable the reader an idea of their business, we may say they keep constantly on hand from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars worth of wood seasoning. They have adopted all the modern appliances for turning out work cheaply, expeditiously and well, and have an establishment of which they might well feel proud. With a reputation for honesty and integrity already established, and with the high satisfaction heretofore given, there can be no misgivings as to the future prosperative people. Under the present management the Globe Plow Works will undoubtedly increase their usefulness and extension of the confidence reposed in past years. Their efforts will always be directed to the production of such goods as to merit from any other in the market, in the three great essentials—quality, durability and prices. In conclusion, we would say the enterprise is a credit to our city, and deserves to be ranked among our most prominent interests.

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A few good reliable men wanted as agents.

JOHNSON & COLVIN,

Dollar Savings Bank.

This is one of the oldest and wealthiest institutions of the kind in the Iron City. It was incorporated by act of Assembly April 27th, 1855. Starting on a small capital they have increased their stock until it is now reckoned by the millions. The building, located at 124 Fourth avenue, has a frontage on two streets, extending the entire space from Fourth to Third avenues. It is four stories high, the front being built of sandstone, and is a most adorable quality, and presents to the passer-by a magnificent appearance, possessing some of the finest specimens of architecture, making in all one of the handsomest buildings in the city. This bank has at present twelve thousand persons who make deposits. A number of these are laborers and mechanics, who have improved the advantages and inducements held out by this institution, such as small deposits and interest on same. During the late financial crash many of our poor men found it very convenient to fall back on their little account in the Dollar Saving bank. Judging by claims they can be on the shelf of every shopkeeper in the land. This institution is one which merits the confidence and patronage of the public.

Durand, Gleason & Co.

We know of few life insurance companies that are securing a larger amount of business than the firm, who are agents for the "Globe Life Insurance Company of New York" for Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Their register shows forty-one applications taken during the last three months, and under the financial embarrassments of the times, amounting to $247,000, and it is questionable whether any agency in the city can show a better record.

The "Globe" is eminently sound and now stands in the front rank of all the leading companies of the United States. Its President, Mr. Pliny Freeman, is one of the oldest and most thoroughly experienced insurance men in this country; and the rise and progress of his company snows consummate ability in its management. We would recommend all those desiring a safe investment to secure a policy at once in the Globe, through their accomplished and obliging agents, at their office, 194 Fourth avenue, this city.

R. Edwards & Son's Insurance Agency.

This is one of the oldest and most reliable fire insurance agencies in the city. Mr. Richard Edwards, the senior partner, has been engaged in active business in Pittsburgh for many years, and by his long experience and close attention to the wants of the public, has built up a trade of large and gratifying proportions. The senior partner is a native of this city, and has been engaged in active business from his youth up. He was formerly connected with the rolling mill firm of Wood, Edwards & McKnight, and he was one of the proprietors of the Excelsior Works in Birmingham, now owned by Lewis, Oliver & Phillips. In 1862 he commenced business as an insurance agent, and owing to his extensive acquaintance and high character and for integrity his business rapidly developed into a large and prosperous one.

In 1866 his son, Ogden M. Edwards, was taken into partnership with him, the present firm being R. Edwards & Son. Their business has since been growing rapidly, and they have made a host of friends by their prompt attention to the interests of their customers both in the placing of risks and settlement of losses.

Since commencing business they have paid out upwards of a quarter of a million of dollars, for losses in their vicinity, by settlements of which they have been so uniformly liberal and satisfactory to their customers, that they have gained a single case or situation during the whole of their eleven years' experience.

Some of the largest and strongest companies in America, such as the "Liverpool and London and Globe," American, of Philadelphia, National, of Hartford, and Lancashire, of England, are represented at their office. The entire assets of the companies represented by them aggregate the enormous sum of thirty millions of dollars!

They issue policies of fire insurance indemnity against loss by fire we would say, call on Messrs. R. Edwards & Son, No. 83 Wood street.

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BANKING.

THE CENTRAL BANK.

The Central bank was established in the year 1868, having a capital of $100,000. Its President is Thos. Fawcett, a gentleman favorably known to the business community for conservatism and confidence which may be given him. Mr. Fawcett is moreover a man of wealth, being largely engaged in the coal trade of the city. James H. Davits, the Cashier, is also a gentleman of acknowledged purity and fidelity. The prominent feature of this bank, and one which should commend it to the public, is caution and assurance in their financial investments, is individual responsibility of the stockholders. This excellent banking institution has attained its present honorable position solely by conducting its affairs on a fair, just, commercial basis, and has, having a desire not so much to the dazzling brilliancy of its career, as to the solidity and to the good which would result to its patrons.

Shoe and Leather Bank.

During the recent monetary crash we have seen many of our largest financial institutions, some of many which were considered absolutely beyond peril, constrained under the unusual pressure brought to bear upon their resources, to suspend payment. Those who weathered the storm and now stand on a firm foundation, could receive the "well done" of their customers and be honored by them with an extended sphere and patronage. The Shoe and Leather Bank, 14 Smithfield street, corner of First avenue, by the shrewd tact and farseeing wisdom of its officers, has creditably sustained itself through the trying times of the present winter, and will undoubtedly reap a rich reward. This corporation has a capital of $200,000, with an authorized capital of $500,000. Its President is Geo. H. Anderson; Cashier, Jno. D. Frazier.

It gives careful attention to all business entrusted to its charge. Time deposits are paid interest; collections are promptly made, and all business of banking institutions is satisfactorily performed. Although but two years old its history is a good one and it will have a bright future.

Duquesne Bank.

The Duquesne bank, No. 66 Smithfield street, has throughout the panic met every claim of its depositors promptly, but more than this they have sustained the confidence of the community by increased by renewals. The failure of the Duquesne Savings Bank was attributed to this sterling institution, but even this which would have done great injury to many banks only proved the stability of those who did their business on accountable banking principles, and themselves able to contradict the report.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig-iron for the week ending Saturday, December 27, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore.	Pig.	Shipments. Ore.	Pig.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
A and P R W to St. Louis	50	50	.....	.....
A and P R W to Carondelet	20	.....	.....	.....
C, A and R L R W	80	40	.....	.....
St. L. Y. T H and I R W	.....	.....	.....	10
St. L. T H and I R W	.....	.....	.....	60
O and M R W R	.....	.....	.....	70
Total tons	1,330	110	60	100
Week previous	1,560	397	350	620

The A. and P. brought in addition 250 tons lead to St. Louis, and 10 tons lead and 270 tons zinc ore to Carondolet.—St. Louis Republican.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat and rye steady. Corn in fair demand; yellow scarce; new 76c. Oats dull. Coffee in fair demand at 25a26c. Petroleum steady; crude 9½c; refined 12½c. Whisky steady; western $1 09.

THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE.

THE LEADING HOUSE OF PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Horne & Co.

This house was established as early as 1851, by Joseph Horne, and is conceded to be the largest of its kind in this branch of the mercantile interests here. In its influence it stands at the head of the wholesale trade of Pittsburgh, its business transactions for the past year being estimated at two millions of dollars.

Mr. Horne conducted the business exclusively for a period of ten years, combining the wholesale and retail; the trade was carried on at their present place of business, 75, 77 and 79 Market street. In 1861 Mr. C. B. Shea was taken in as a partner. The firm remained as such until 1868, when the present firm style was assumed. In 1866 the trade of Horne & Co. was a combination of wholesaling and retailing, being the latter the wholesale department principally notions. In 1871 they moved their present location to Library Hall building, 197 and 199 Penn avenue. Their wholesale building is four stories high, with a frontage of 40 by a depth of 180 feet. The basement is used for storing bales of bleached cottons, flannels, yarns, paper collars, &c.

The first floor is occupied as a sales room. Here are displayed a large assortment of white goods, such as laces, handkerchiefs, corsets; also a large stock of silks, crapes, velvets, &c. In addition to this is the office, where all orders are received and all orders filled. Over this floor is the packing room, where all goods are packed for shipment. The second floor is divided into three departments, each one consisting of a different line of goods. In the first room is a large stock of gents' furnishing goods, gents' and ladies' underwear, in the second room notions, consisting of braids, tapes, combs and numerous other articles which belong to this branch of the trade. The space of the third floor is occupied by a large assortment of ladies' sacques, cloaks, &c. The third floor of the building is a continuation of the dry goods department, and is no longer a mart for gloves. On the fourth floor is the millinery department, the stock being as complete as it is possible to make it. Thus the house virtually is engazed in three distinct lines of trade, each in a great measure dependent upon the other, however, and all being operated in perfect unison. The greater portion of the sales of the house are made in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, and to carry on their trade, which has assumed a magnitude second to none in the State, requires the force of about fifty. No traveling men are employed, the house being so well known, is able to transact its business by letter. Everything is so thoroughly systematized that confusion is avoided, the employees, like well drilled soldiers are thoroughly conversant with their duties, and time, labor and unnecessary expense are economized at all times. The house imports direct from the leading houses in France and Germany, and in their line of printed goods buy from the best manufacturers in the country, making the assortment usually paved to middle men. By adopting this plan the trade has attained such proportions, and the house has such a reputation that it can afford to compete with the best houses of New York, in both price and quality of their goods.

Since the removal of the retail store to Penn avenue, the management of the wholesale department has been in the ground falling of its immediate wants, enumerated above, is immense and shows no sign of diminution, but, on the contrary, is still increasing. This is, of course, to be expected for affirm which secures the control of works of merit and then exercises them in the finest style. The latest press of all their publications is the richest and best. We prophesy that F. H. English & Co. many more years of usefulness and a rich and prosperous old age.

F. H. Eaton's Fashion Emporium,

No. 17 Fifth avenue, is the oldest establishment of the kind in the city, its origin dating back to October, 1865, when Mr. Eaton opened a small millinery variety store at 64 Fourth street (now Fourth avenue. Since then his business has steadily increased, and now he occupies the fine store room, No. 17, and a still larger sales room in the rear of Nos. 17, 19 and 21, which, together, make one of the finest, most commodious and best lighted stores in the city. Every article of ladies' apparel and adornment, from the finest and most elegant goods—Lace 22c to 75c; cases 2 lb white, cherries, extra, @ doz, $3 75; cases 2 lb white cherries, extra, @ doz, $3 75; cases 2 lb white cherries, @ doz, $3 00; cases 2 lb red cherries, @ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb grapes, @ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb gooseberries, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2½ lb green gages, @ doz, $1 75; cases 2 lb green gages, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2½ lb egg plums, @ doz, $1 75; cases 2 lb egg plums, @ doz, $1 50; cases 2 lb damson plums, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2½ lb damson plums, @ doz, $2 75; cases 2½ lb pie peaches, @ doz, $2 75; extra, @ doz, $3 75; cases 2 lb peaches, @ doz, $2 40; cases 2 lb pie peaches, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2½ lb California Bartlett pears, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Bartlett pears, @ doz, $2 10; cases 2 lb pears, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb pears, @ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb orange quinces, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb raspberries, @ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb strawberries, extra, @ doz, $3 75; cases 2 lb strawberries, @ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb Asparagus, @ dozen, $4 75; cases 2 lb lima beans, @ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb string beans, @ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb Winslow's green corn, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb Yammouth sugar corn, @ doz, $2 95; cases 2 lb Baltimore corn, @ doz, $2 25; cases 2 lb golden pumpkin, @ doz, $2 50; cases 2 lb small green peas, @ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb marrowfat peas, @ doz, $2 75; cases, 2 lb green peas, @ doz, $2 00; cases 2 lb extra sifting peas, @ doz, $2 75; cases 2 lb tomatoes @ doz $2 25; cases 2 lb Baltimore tomatoes @ doz $1 85, cases 1 lb Winslow's lobsters, @ doz, $3 00; cases 2 lb do, @ doz, $4 50; cases 1 lb mackerel, @ doz, $4 50; cases 1 lb cove oysters, full, @ doz $1 40; cases 2 lb do @ $2 30; cases 1 lb shell oysters, light, @ doz $1 10; cases 2 lb do $2 00; cases 1 lb spiced oysters, lunch, $1 75; cases 2 lb do, $2 75; cases 1 lb clam chowder, @ doz, $1 50; cases 2 lb do $2 50.

CANNED FRUIT—Sales at works, f. o. b., at 11c@11½c a gallon. The usual advance for small lots from stores charged.

CRANBERRIES—We continue to quote as follows: $10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $2 50 @ ton for unbolted meal, and $3 in a small way at $1 60 @ 100 lbs for bolted.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c, ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 9c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers

CITY MATTERS.

Handsome Compliment.

The Survey Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon when the members presented their chairman, Mr. John Fleming, who retires from councils, with a very handsome clock. The usual speeches were had, and good feelings expressed among all. Mr. Fleming has been a painstaking member of councils, and retires with the well wishes of all.

Lecture by Dr. W. B. Watkins.

The next lecture of the Andrews Association course, will be delivered to-morrow (Friday) evening, in the hall of the Seventeenth ward school, by the Rev. W. B. Watkins, D.D, The Doctor, who is one of our best speakers, will talk about "The Use, Abuse, and Beauty of English Words." The lecture will be both interesting and instructive.

Send on the Freight.

By a notice printed in another column of the COMMERCIAL, it will be seen that the troubles on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad are virtually at an end, and that the road is prepared to receive and ship freights as usual. The same remarks will apply to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line. This will be good news, not only to this community, but to the country at large.

The Methodist Recorder.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that this week's issue of the *Methodist Recorder* was entirely destroyed by fire in the *Iron World* building last night. In consequence of this fact there will be no issue of the *Recorder* this week. The portion of the material and work on future issues too were seriously impeded, so that the suspension of the *Recorder* may possibly be necessited for at least another week longer.

Seasonable Proverbs.

For those who place their faith in proverbs, here is a lot old enough to command respect:

"If the grass grows in Janiveer,
It grows the worse for 't all the year."

"A January spring
Is worth nothing."

"March in Janiveer,
January in March, I fear."

"If January calends be summerly gay,
'T will be winterly weather till the calends of May."

"The blackest month in all the year,
Is the month of Janiveer."

Dividends.

The semi-annual interest due to-day on the United States securities, and payable at the Assistant United States Treasurer's office, in Philadelphia, on Friday, (to-day being a legal holiday) will aggregate $20,000,000 in gold or its equivalent. Interest and dividends are also to be paid on and after the first of January, on a large amount of railroad and municipal bonds, corporation stocks, etc., which will aggregate an immense sum. These disbursements will have a favorable effect on the money market.

Bankrupt Cases.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, Mills, Johnston & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Charles E. Davidson and W. A. Weathered, doing business as Charles Davidson & Co., of Meadville, Crawford county, debtors. The usual order was made.

McElroy & Dickson, of this city, creditors, filed a similar petition against Wm. Carmichael, of Mercer county, debtor. The usual order was also made. An order was made restraining certain execution creditors from performing acts sought to be enjoined.

M'gor's Office Business for December.

Major Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, furnishes the following statement of the business of the office during the month of December, not including the reports from the Deputy Mayor:

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$1,345
Receipts, sundries	1,255
License, dramatic, &c	339
Total	$1,963

CASES DISPOSED OF.

Arrested for drunkenness	245
For drunkenness with disorderly conduct	340
For vagrancy	13
Total arrests	598
Fined	241
Committed to jail	259
Committed to Workhouse	105
Court cases	4
Discharged	108

Suit Upon a Lease.

In the District Court yesterday, before a full bench, Messrs. Wm. Sewell and R. S. Marsland, through their attorneys, Messrs. Moreland and McKelvey, filed a bill in equity against Thomas G. Smythe and wife, and asked for an injunction on the following ground: They are owners of the leasehold of the premises situate at No. 1,041 Penn avenue, in the Twelfth ward, having fourteen years to run from October 1, 1872. The premises are now occupied by J. B. Gilmore, who pays a yearly rent of $600. The defendants claim a right to the premises and have issued a landlord's warrant for the rent, and have distrained and levied upon the goods of the tenant, forcing him thereby to enter bail repeatedly to hold and secure his property. It is averred that the respondents have no legal claim to the property, and the Court issued a preliminary injunction restraining them from making further interference.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Giles A. Foulk and John Moore, indicted for involuntary manslaughter in causing the death of the little boy, Eddie Young, the jury yesterday found a verdict of not guilty. It will be remembered that the child was killed last summer, in Allegheny, by a stump which had been rolled down a hill, by the defendants.

The court then adjourned jury trials until Monday next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House

"Life in the Streets," as given by the stock company of the Opera House, grows in favor. It will run through the week. This afternoon there will be a New Year matinee, which will, without doubt, be highly successful. There is considerable interest attached to the piece by the season in which it is being given, it being essentially a New Year play.

Academy of Music.

There was another crush at this theater, last night, on which occasion Mr. Joseph K. Emmet made his third appearance in the title role of "Fritz, Our Cousin German." Of course every one was pleased; they could not be otherwise. The piece passed off excellently, and the audience were lavish in their applause.

There will be a "Fritz" matinee this afternoon at half past two, at which those who secure seats in advance will fare best. The evening performance will commence at the usual hour. To-morrow evening Mr. Emmet will have his benefit, when he will introduce some new features in his always popular play.

Library Hall.

Last evening the Kellogg English Opera Company gave a very enjoyable rendition of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." The cast was the best which could have been made from the members of the troupe, save that the pleasant voice of Mr. Maas was missing. The house was full to overflowing with one of Pittsburgh's best audiences, and the audience was delighted with the performance, if frequent and hearty applause, laughter and encores be any criterion.

Miss Kellogg appeared in the character of "Susanna" and easily captivated strangers, while she re-assured her old friends of her power and sweetness of voice. In "Susanna" Miss Kellogg has less musical opportunity than in most of her other characters, but she compensates for this loss by a piquant action of which she shows little or no evidence in her more difficult roles. We think her a very acceptable "Susanna," though we confess that we like her better, artistically speaking, elsewhere. Mrs. Seguin was received with cordial welcome as she tripped down the stage a lovely and altogether satisfactory Cherubino. If it be not treason to say so, Mrs. Seguin was the favorite of the evening. Her singing was fresh and irreproachable from the moment of her entrance, but when she gave "Thought cannot reach thee," so faultless was her method, so perfect her articulation, and such marvels of modulation did she exhibit that, with one accord, the audience demanded a repetition. Through all the mazes of the plotless comedy of errors, in which the naughty page bears so prominent a part, Mrs. Seguin showed thorough appreciation of the character and proved herself an unexceptionable Cherubino.

Madame Van Zandt, as the "Countess," had abundant opportunity to sustain the reputation she acquired the evening previous, and superb exhibition she made. In the very fine duet between "Susanna" and the "Countess," in the first scene of the third act, both Miss Kellogg and Mme. Van Zandt met the expectation of all, their voices blending in perfect harmony, and the execution being unmarred by a blemish of accent, time or tone. A hearty encore was given to this performance.

Mr. Carlton came to Pittsburgh a stranger, with his reputation to make, and unannounced by any flourish of trumpets. We consider his *debut* here an unqualified success. He possesses a baritone voice of fine [illegible] and has it under good control. His [illegible] is pleasant to the ear—unusually so—and accompanied by a graceful rendering of the music with an ease and grace of manner which show him to be of none of the lower orders of artists.

The "Figaro" of Mr. Peakes was a performance for which none who saw him on Tuesday night as "Sparafucile" were unprepared. He is a natural actor, and, withal, a singer of much more than ordinary merit.

The rest of the characters were acceptably filled, with the exception of "Don Basilio." It is a marvel how such a tenor found his way into so good a company.

To-day is the field-day for opera. There will be a New Year's matinee at two o'clock, at which the Bohemian Girl will be given, with Miss Kellogg as Arline. In the evening Faust will be produced, when Theodore Habelman will assume the title role. This will close the engagement of the Kellogg Company. With genuine regret we say it.

Trimble's Varieties.

There will be a grand holiday matinee at the Penn avenue theater this afternoon and an evening performance. On both occasions bills of unusual length and excellence will be presented, introducing all the members of the fine company in their best acts.

SELECT COUNCIL IN SESSION

The Final Meeting of 1873.

The Question of the Municipal Election.

Opinion of the City Attorney.

No Election Until February 1875.

Assessment Plans Approved--Street Improvements--Dallas Avenue.

The Select Branch of our city councils held an adjourned session—the last of the year 1873—yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the report of the City Attorney on the question as to when the municipal elections shall be held under the new Constitution, and to finish business not reached at the regular meeting on Monday.

Considerable time was spent in procuring a quorum, and the services of the Sergent-at-arms were called into requisition.

After several calls of the house thirty-six members were found to be present, and the business proceeded. The members seemed to be in good humor, and some sport was indulged in at the expense of Mr. Rafferty on the feed question, and the retiring members.

Clerk Morrow read the following opinion of the City Attorney on the question raised under the new constitution as to the next municipal election, which was received and ordered to be filed.

OPINION OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

To the Select and Common Councils:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your resolution of Monday last requesting an "opinion at an adjourned meeting when the term of office of the present Councils expire, and when their successors should be elected, and when an election is to be held for city officers by the people under the provisions of the new Constitution," I make the following reply:

SECTION 3 of Article VIII, of the Constitution, provides as follows:

SEC. 3—All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens, or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into elections of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct, but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than three hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein, and other election districts whenever the Court of the proper county shall be of the opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law, election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while [illegible] going to and returning from the same, and no [illegible] warrant of a court of record, or [illegible] an election [illegible] of felony, or [illegible] breach of the peace, shall be executed on them [illegible] from jury duty during their terms of service.

Section 26 of the schedule provides "All persons in office in the Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices for the terms for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution."

In giving effect to the foregoing provisions of the new Constitution, they must be considered as a whole in order to obtain the intention of the framers of the instrument and the object to be accomplished.

The intention of the 3d Section of Article 8, in regulating elections for city and bond officers, on the 3d Tuesday of February of each year, undoubtedly is to provide the necessary officers under existing laws for the ensuing year.

As regards City Council and ward officers for the year 1874, how does the new Constitution find the city of Pittsburgh?

At the annual election for members of Council and ward officers on the 1st Tuesday of the present month members of Council were elected for all the wards of the city to take their positions on the first Monday after the first day of January proximo, and to serve in the new of the Common Council on the same day of 1875, and as to members of the Select branch until the same day of 1876, as were also the ward officers elected for the year 1874. The terms of the triennial officers—the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer—do not expire until the first day of February, 1876, and under the provisions of section 26 of the schedule, said city Council and ward officers will continue in office until the election in 1875, or such time thereafter as the Legislature shall provide for the qualification of their successors.

Thus you will see that the officers necessary to perform the functions of municipal government and to conduct elections for the year 1874 have already been provided, and an election unnecessary if it were possible to hold one.

An election in February, 1874, would be providing officers a year in advance of their induction into office, which a thing was certainly never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. It would, in many instances, be forcing upon the people officers for a second term before an opportunity has been had to try their worthiness and capability in the discharge of their duties for the past term.

The 7th, 11th and 14th sections of Article 8, hereinbefore recited on general and broad provisions, and intended, no doubt, by the framers of the Constitution to be the fundamental organic law of the State, to be carried into operation and effect by the machinery provided by the ordinary law-making power under the Constitution.

You will observe that it will be necessary for the Legislature to provide a uniform system of registration and a uniform law for the appointment of officers to hold the elections in the new districts of large cities, and to fill vacancies in all districts therein.

The 26th section of the schedule provides, as before recited, that all persons in office in the Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and at the first election under it shall hold those respective offices until the terms for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution."

One of the objects of a schedule is to make special exceptions to the general provisions of the Constitution, to obviate the difficulty of putting it as a whole into immediate effect. Such is the operation of the provisions of the said 26th section of the schedule upon the offices of Pittsburgh, continuing them from the 1st of January and February 1875, to the third Monday of February, 1875, or until such time as the Legislature shall have furnished the necessary regulations for the conduct of a new section under the Constitution, and until the time designated for the molification of the new incumbents.

I am therefore of the opinion that no election is to be held under the new Constitution, on the 3d Tuesday of February, 1874, in the city of Pittsburgh, and that the term of office of the present Councils expires on the fourth day of January, 1874, and that the new Councils organize on the day following.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. S. BIGELOW,
City Attorney.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1873.

Unfinished business was then proceeded with as follows:

A number of assessment plans approved by Common Councils were taken up, and the action of C. C. was concurred in.

The assessment for the Diamond street, Liberty and Fourth avenue sewers was referred back to the Board of Viewers.

The ordinance from C. C. establishing the grade of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue was placed upon its second reading, after some discussion.

On the objection of Mr. Scully, the ordinance repealing the ordinance granting the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway the right of way on Sixth street, was laid over.

The action of C. C. in passing the resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the Wooden Pavement Committee was concurred in.

The ordinance adopted by C. C. increasing the police force was laid over on objection of Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Doyle presented an ordinance for the opening of Sarah street from Thirtieth street to the city line, and it passed first reading.

On motion of Mr. McKee the ordinance increasing the police force was again taken up, and passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Littell made an effort to call up the ordinance for the improvement of Dallas avenue, but objections were made by Mr. Rafferty.

Mr. Lloyd demanded a call of the house, when it appeared there was one short of a quorum, and Council adjourned.

Sabbath School Convention.

The second quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sabbath School Convention began its sessions at Elizabeth, Pa., Tuesday, December 30th, at 10:30 A. M. After devotional exercises, Professor L. H. Eaton, of Allegheny City, President, took the chair, and Rev. W. H. McKinney, of McKeesport, was elected Secretary. The question, "Zeal and Knowledge essentials for Sabbath School workers," was discussed by Rev. J. K. Cramer and Rev. Mr. Brown, of Elizabeth, and Rev. B. B. Woodburn, of Allegheny City. In the afternoon the scholars of the schools of the Borough Street and were addressed by Rev. E. P. Griffin and Rev. Mr. Sproull, of Elizabeth, L. Morgan, of Monongahela City, John C. Myer, Esq., of Allegheny City, and others. In the evening the question of "The Spirit's Help" was taken up and interesting remarks were made by Revs. J. S. Huston of Allegheny City, W. T. Hughes of West Newton, and H. Lewellen of Peter's Creek.

After a brief review by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, and a closing address by the President, the convention adjourned to meet next quarter, the date and place to be fixed by the executive committee. The choir, led by Mr. Stevens, with Miss Lizzie Yankirk as organist, furnished appropriate music and added greatly to the interest of the meeting. The citizens of Elizabeth hospitably entertained the delegates for which not merely formal but heartfelt thanks were proffered by the convention.

THE STRIKING ENGINEERS.

The Alleged "Contract" Between the Pennsylvania Company and the Engineers.

The public, in reading the telegraphic dispatches and proceedings of meetings relative to the strike of the locomotive engineers, may have observed frequent reference to a "contract" or "agreement" which the engineers charge the railway companies with having violated. That no misapprehension may exist in regard to the nature of this so-called contract (which, in reality, was but a propostition made by the companies in response to petitions from the engineers relative to difficulties then pending), we give the document in full, as follows:

"OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA CO. AND THE P., C. & ST. L. RAILROAD CO., AND LEASED LINES,
"PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1872.

"*A. J. Poole, Esq., Chairman Committee of Locomotive Engineers:*

"DEAR SIR—The various petitions of the engineers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its leased lines, the roads operated by the Pennsylvania Company and the P., C. & St. L. Railway Company and its leased lines, have had a very full and careful examination. The inequality of the pay for similar service is very apparent. In endeavoring to reconcile them it has been found impracticable to agree upon a uniform basis to cover the lines east and west of Pittsburgh. Indeed, it has been found almost impossible to make the prices uniform west of Pitsburgh, but after a careful survey of the whole situation, and by comparison over all the lines west of Pittsburgh, it has been determined to make a schedule of prices uniform and equitable, which is herewith submitted, with a full explanation of the same. That all engineers shall be graded as follows; Fourth class, first year of service as an engineer; third class, second year of service as an engineer; second class, third year of service as an engineer; first class, all over three years of service as engineer. The rates of pay proposed to be paid in the sheet accompanying this, are intended to be the pay of first class engineers; second class engineers will be paid ten per cent. deduction; third class engineers will be paid twenty per cent. deduction; fourth class engineers will be paid thirty per cent. deduction from the schedule. The engineers now in the service of the company to be graded as follows: In the first class, all who have been in the service of the company for two years or over; all the rest now in the service of the company be classed as second class, and paid five per cent. less than the schedule rates; the third and fourth classes only to apply to future promotions and [illegible].

"ENGINEERS NOT EMPLOYED FROM OTHER LINES.

"Any engineer who may be employed upon any of the Pennsylvania Company's or Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis lines, or Pennsylvania Railroad or its leased lines, and leaves one particular portion of the line to go upon another, if he leaves in good standing, shall retain his rank upon the portion of the line to which he goes, but any engineer employed from other roads shall have his number of years' service as an engineer determine his standing and [illegible] ranked accordingly. The rates of pay per trip, as per accompanying schedule, are to include the ordinary care of engine at beginning or close of trip, as at the discretion of the master mechanic, a fair compensation for the service. In the accompanying schedule of prices the price per trip for short runs has not been fixed, but engineers working on short runs will be paid for eighty-five miles per day, the company reserving the right to have them [illegible] extra trips up to eighty-five miles, within reasonable hours, without extra pay. At different terminal stations on the lines where the engineer is likely to be detained unreasonably long in getting rid of his train, owing to the want of room, such as in the Pittsburgh yard, for instance, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis line; it is the intention to relieve the engineer from the care of their engines as soon after arrival as possible; this relief to be continued only until the facilities of these points are increased to such an extent as to enable the engineer to put away his train in a reasonable time after arrival. With regard to the issuing of passes to engineers, we have to say that the issuing of passes to any employe is

"A GRATUITY, AND NOT A RIGHT.

"It is the intention to exercise a reasonable degree of liberality in this particular, and all employes who do not abuse the privilege will find no difficulty in obtaining all the facilities for free travel that they may desire, within reasonable limits; but, in order to place this matter upon a proper basis, and in order that what is conceded as a privilege may not, in time, be asked for as a right, no specific answer can be given to the request for passes, it being the intention that the various superintendents shall themselves determine to what extent this privilege shall be granted. With regard to pay of engineers while lying or working trains, no regular rates have been fixed. The amount of work done in this class of service varies so much that the rate per day or hour being made uniform will not give an equal compensation to the men. The superintendents or master mechanics will revise, on their several divisions, these rates of pay, and adjust them, as near as possible, to the basis fixed for the road engineers.

Very truly,
J. D. LAYNG,
"Assistant General Manager."

MAYOR'S OFFICE BUSINESS, 1873

Receipts from Fines and Forfeitures—Number of Arrests During the Past Six Months—How Prisoners were Disposed Of.

Major W. M. Hartzell, Mayor Blackmore's efficient clerk, furnishes the following report of business at the Mayor's office during the year just closed:

January	$ 3,310 90	
March	4,077 90	
April	4,175 40	17,564 29
May	4,714 10	
June	5,087 95	
July	4,668 25	14,870 34
Total for six months		26,434 54
Made up as follows:		
Fines and forfeitures	19,052 25	
Night police fees	3,699 79	
Jail receipts	2,040 00	
License—dramatic, &c	708 50	
License—Switch	1,264 00	
License—Bill posters	109 00	
	$26,434 54	

Following are the returns of Deputy Mayors for the same period, included in above:

G. W. Nichols	$2,124 75
W. H. Barker	1,547 60
James Salisbury	662 20
Joseph Irwin	1,138 10
J. F. Hesse	1,063 00
J. S. Hollingshead	911 80
M. Grier (one month)	250 00
	$8,668 09

The receipts for the remainder of the year, up to date (five months) foot up:

August	$4,883 57
September	3,114 65
October	2,942 41
November	2,946 10
*December	1,965 09
	5,909 10
	$16,749 73

Made up thus:

Fines and forfeitures	$9,207 80
Night police fees	1,799 25
Jail receipts	2,774 00
License—Pawn	729 18
License—Dramatic, &c	715 50
License—Switch	1,264 00
License—Bill posters	109 00
	$16,749 73

*Exclusive of Deputy Mayors' returns not received at time of making up this summary.

Following are the receipts of Deputy Mayors for four months, August to November inclusive, and included in above statement:

G. W. Nichols	$1,047 05
W. H. Barker	441 00
James Salisbury	428 55
Joseph Irwin	861 45
J. F. Hesse	428 55
M. Grier	633 70
	$3,843 55

Prisoners received at Central Police Station, and how disposed of, for five months last past:

August	1,155
September	880
October	765
November	722
December	717
Whole number	4,279
Paid fines	1,547
Committed—jail	1,447
Committed—workhouse	469
Discharged	799
Released	17
Sent to court	10
	4,279

1873—1874.

Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New.

The Trinity church chime last night, in solemn tones, rang out the old year 1873, and the joyous notes rang in the new year 1874. As of interest to Pittsburghers, we publish below something of interest regarding the bells of Trinity and how they are rung: The "chime" at Trinity consists of nine bells, each of which weighs several hundred pounds, and the largest of them even running up into the thousands. The musical range is an octave and a quarter, and of course no air whose notes cannot, by the musician's ingenuity, be brought within the range of those nine notes can be properly performed. The usual semitones of the regular octave are preserved, but as the compass of the bells is so narrow, only the simpler melodies, and those which have but little variation between the highest and the lowest, notes can be played. No two bells are ever struck together, and such a thing as a "perfect chord" is unknown in the chimes. The huge bells, though set on swinging frames, are lashed so as to be firm and fast, but the iron tongues are moveable, these being swung from the centre to one side by means of a cord to each. The tongue always strikes precisely in the same spot on the lips of the bell, thus securing uniformity of vibration and consequently of tone. The clapper or hammer is provided with a damper, on the plan of damper to the strings of a piano, and for the same purpose—to prevent the undesirable prolongation of the sound, and the consequent running of the notes into each other. The cord passes from the hammer of the bell down one story to the ringer's room; it is there attached to a long wooden bar, the leverage of which is so adjusted as to make the striking of the tongue as easy as possible. But even then the playing a tune on Trinity bells is no child's play. Imagine nine large levers, each one, at the end where the hand touches it, as big as a drayman's handspike. The player takes off his coat, stands up to his work and begins. Every note struck requires a sudden pull, or downward thrust of the lever, with a power which, if put into a blow, would be sufficient to knock down the strongest man. No wonder that, at the end of the time, the performer is in a profuse perspiration.

THE POOR.

Eleventh Annual Report—The Work of the Past Year.

We are indebted to Mrs. Levi Wade for a copy of the eleventh annual report of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor. We append a few extracts:

Many a poor but respectable family in this city, having passed through seasons of want and dependence, have been set upon their feet again, and now live comfortably, not only blessing in their hearts the managers of this Association, but ready and willing to give of their means to aid in this great work.

Never, since the year 1868, when our thoroughfares were thronged with men thrown out of employment, has this Association encountered so much difficulty in prosecuting its work as during the past winter. The long protracted cold weather, with the high price of coal, and the fact that the amount received from the Brewer and Crawford funds for distribution was much less than that of preceding years, the multiplicity of applicants for aid, with the fact that the treasury was empty and the laborers few, made the duties of the managers arduous in the extreme.

Had it not been for the unbounded generosity of one of earth's noblest and best, the Pittsburgh Association would appear to-day before the public not only with an empty treasury, but with a debt reaching up of nine hundred and fifty dollars. This fact vouches for the truth of the efficiency of this organization, in the judgment of an intelligent and benevolent man, and ought to commend it to the confidence of all our citizens who have the interest of the unfortunate poor at heart. There are hundreds of our wealthy citizens who have never contributed a dollar to the support of this institution since it was organized, though there are many among them who do not hesitate to send all their poor applicants to some one or other of its officers or managers. Not a week passes that the secretary does not receive more or less leaves torn from memorandum books, or pieces of envelopes, with her name and number written in a business hand thereon, by which the bearer is guided to her for aid, and in nine cases out of ten, on inquiring who the benevolent writer is, she finds that he is one who has never had either a listening ear or an open purse when the necessities of the Association have compelled it to ask aid. This is not as it should be. The duty of caring for and relieving the poor is no more incumbent upon one citizen than upon another; nor can its responsibilities be shifted upon other shoulders.

We might tell many stories of heart-rending, abject poverty, induced by vice and intemperance; we could describe scenes of woe and abuse, in the homes of drunkards, that would make our readers shudder; scenes that ought to make every Christian man and woman do all in their power to put a stop to the horrid traffic, which annually thirty thousand human beings to a drunkard's grave. We might tell of deceit practiced upon us, of [illegible] system of visitation and investigation, but we forbear, enough has been said to show that our work is one of necessity, of mercy, of self-denial and self-sacrifice. It is the child of our anxiety and difficulty in procuring funds to work with, of the coldness and indifference with which our appeals for aid are often listened to, and the sympathetic refusal that makes our hearts heavy as lead; though to this, we have a bright offset, for there are among our citizens, noble, generous souls, who respond to appeals with such a fearlessness and kindness that makes us forget and pity the man who is such a votary of Mammon that he knows not the luxury of giving to relieve the poor and needy.

During the winter groceries were given out to the amount of one thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars, coal one thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars, shoes five hundred and thirty-nine dollars, dry goods seventy-three dollars; sixty-three dollars were paid out for medicine, and in keeping the rooms of the sick comfortable, and in many ways aiding the poor and unfortunate.

The accurate number of visits made during the winter has not been kept, as many of the managers neglecting to report: there are registered, however, seven hundred and eighty-nine, but the fact, that relief was given to one thousand five hundred times, and that every time required either a visit to or from the applicant, will give the reader some idea of the labor performed during the winter.

There is one fact we cannot refrain from mentioning. Nearly two-thirds of the persons to whom we give aid are Catholics, but the wealthy Catholics, to whom we have applied for funds have refused in a single instance, but one instance during last year, where a dollar was collected from that denomination, and we cannot mention over ten, who have called on us for eleven years of work. Justice to ourselves demands that if they will not aid us, we must send their poor to their own societies for aid, much as we shall regret taking the step.

Truly thankful to the public for past aid, and confidently hoping and expecting to be sustained in the future, the association nevertheless speaks to the public plainly and freely to whom the winter brings only gaiety and enjoyment, to remember those who "pine in want and eat the bitter bread of misery," who, beastly clad, live in the cold, dark cellars and rickety tenement houses of our alleys and by-streets, where the wintry winds shriek and howl mockingly at their misery. Think of this, ye who tax invention to the utmost for the hundred and ninety-ninth piece of drapery, with which to decorate the forms that must so soon lie mouldering in the dark; think of it, ye fashionable artists and business men, and remember that money, deposited by charity in the Bank of Heaven, can never be embezzled by defaulting speculators or dishonest corporations, but will remain a never failing fund, where checks and drafts will be honored at sight throughout eternity.

ALLEGHENY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Where to Apply for Aid.

We have been requested to publish the districts of Allegheny city as arranged by the Relief Association. The name of the persons to whom applications for help should be made is given with each district. It will be noticed that the First ward, being districts Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, are omitted. Mrs. Brunot, Vice President, says in regard to this: "Some of the residents in the First ward desire to help the poor in their own ward, so nothing was left for us to do but to retire from this ward after twenty-six years service."

District 1—From Pine street to Chestnut, and from Plank Road to the river.

District 2—From Chestnut street to Madison avenue, and from Railroad to the river, Miss Pressly, No. 70 Washington street.

District 3—From Madison avenue to Anderson street, and from Railroad to the river. Miss Stewart, No. 111 Sandusky street.

District 4—From Anderson street to Federal, and from Railroad to the river. Miss Blackstock, No. 47 Anderson street.

District 5—From Federal street to Montgomery avenue, and from Federal street to Sherman avenue. Mrs. Davis, No. 81 Arch street.

District 10—From Federal street to Sherman avenue, to Jacob's alley, on Ohio avenue to Ohio street, Mrs. Barnes, No. 6 Sherman avenue.

District 11—From Federal street to Union avenue, and from Stockton avenue to Ohio street, Miss Morrison, Stockton avenue and East Diamond.

District 12—From Ohio street to Montgomery avenue, and from Federal street to Union avenue. Mrs. McGonnigle, No. 39 Union avenue.

District 13—From Cedar avenue to Madison, and from Ohio to Ohio street, Mr. McCance, No. 58 Washington street.

District 14—A triangle, bounded by Ohio street, railroad and Madison avenue, Mrs. Poindexter, No. 71 Union avenue.

District 15.—A triangle, bounded by Madison avenue, Ohio street and the Hill. Miss Stewart, 111 Sandusky street; Mrs. Dalzell, 53 Washington street.

District 16.—From Ohio street to First, and from Center avenue to Madison avenue.

District 17.—From First street to Second, and from Cedar avenue to Madison avenue. Mrs. Cochrane, 211 Sandusky street.

District 18.—From Second street to Third, and from Cedar avenue to Madison avenue. Mrs. Sawyer, 215 Cedar avenue.

District 19.—From Third street to the Hill, and from Esplanade to Marion avenue. Mrs. Sanderson, 28 Esplanade street.

District 20—From Esplanade street to Federal and from North avenue to the hill. Miss Herron, 69 Union avenue.

District 21—From Federal street to Arch and from North avenue to hill. Miss Blackstock, 49 Anderson street.

District 22—From Arch street to Irwin avenue, and from North avenue to the hill. Miss Whitten, 36 Park Alto street.

District 23—From Marion and Irwin avenues to Fulton street, and from Ridge street to Pennsylvania avenue. Mrs. McCandless, 146 North avenue.

District 24—From Fulton street to river, and from Ridge street to Pennsylvania avenue and Walnut street. Miss Forsyth, Western avenue, below Allegheny avenue.

FIRE ON UNION STREET.

Steam Fress Printing Works Injured.

About half past eight o'clock last night fire was discovered in the three story brick on Union street near Fifth avenue more generally known as the *Iron World* building, occupied by George Williams & Co.'s Printing Works. There was considerable delay in notifying the Telegraph Alarm Department after the discovery was made, as those present sought to make the fact generally known by yelling "fire, fire," and rapping on a lamp post instead of running to an alarm box; and although the firemen quickly appeared after the alarm was given, the fire had made considerable headway before they got there.

By prompt and systematic action, however, they soon had the flames under control and by 9 o'clock effectually extinguished. It is not known how the fire originated. The smoke was first seen coming out the front part of the basement which was occupied by a huckster. The steam engine was in operation yesterday, but the engineer informed our reporter that all the fire was out the engine at six o'clock in the evening, and the floor was covered with water so that he had indeed no idea how it got to-day. There is a skylight in the building and the flames shot upwards, soon coming out the roof. The one side of the building was considerably injured, and the forms and paper of this week's issue of the *Methodist Recorder*, the organ of the Methodist (late Methodist Protestadt) denomination, were entirely destroyed. The printing machinery of George Williams & Co. were somewhat injured too. The total loss on the building and material of the company is estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000, which is covered by insurance.

MR. J. B. MURRAY, Manager of the United States Signal office, this city, who has filled the position in a satisfactory manner since last April, has received orders to report at headquarters, Washington City. Mr. D. O'Leary will be his successor.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE stamp window of the postoffice will close to-day at 9 A. M.

YESTERDAY Coroner McCallin removed his office to the court house.

THE Allegheny firemen and policemen received their December dividends yesterday.

JOHN W. PITTOCK gives his fifteenth annual dinner to the newsboys to-day at 3 P. M., at City Hall.

A WORKINGMEN'S mass meeting will be held on Monday next at 8 o'clock P. M., in Military Hall, Diamond street.

THE Sabbath School of the First Christian Church, Allegheny, will give a treat to its children this evening.

OFFICER GIBBONS had ten cases from the Young Men's Home in the lockup for disorderly conduct last night.

MR. W. S. SLOAN, on motion of A. M. Brown, Esq., was yesterday admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas.

THE newsboys have received an invitation from Major Burnell to visit his museum at eleven o'clock this morning.

THE Sandusky street, Allegheny, Baptist Sabbath School will celebrate its thirty-fourth anniversary on Sunday next.

THE virtues of the slippery iron plates in the sidewalks, for the benefit of pedestrians to an involuntary seat, are becoming conspicuous.

MR. J. K. LANAHAN resumes control of the St. James Hotel to-day, after an absence of exactly two years. Mr. L. is a popular and successful host.

THE January holiday number of *St. Nicholas*, Scribner's new illustrated magazine for boys and girls, comes to us filled with good things. It should be in every household.

A COLORED resident of Allegheny was arrested yesterday for helping himself to six or seven fine rolls of butter from a countryman's wagon standing at the Diamond.

A LIGHT glass was nicely removed from a window of Lorz's tobacco store, Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, an evening or two since, and a lot of pipes and tobacco stolen.

A LITTLE boy named Rinehart was run over by Winter's grocery wagon, at the corner of Arch and Jackson streets, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and had his arm broken. He was coasting and run into the wagon.

SOME members of the Society are making an effort to secure an accurate history of that county, and have it published before 1876. The object is a most commendable one, and should receive the hearty co-operation of every citizen of the county who has any local pride, and is worthy of imitation by other counties throughout the State.

The colored debating society of Altoona had the following weighty subject under discussion last week: "Can he be called a shrewd man who marries a shrew?"

The last spike was driven to the last rail of the track of the Berks County Railroad, on Sunday afternoon. An engine went over the entire road. On Monday the men were ballasting the tracks. The road will be in complete running order this week.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: Anthony Scharff, aged sixty years, residing in Strausstown, Upper Tulpehocken township, twenty miles from Reading, started from home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and walked to this city arriving here at 7 o'clock. He attended to his business and then started for home, where he expected to arrive early in the evening. Mr. Scharff has been in the habit of walking to Reading and back on the same day for a number of years past.

The building improvements in the borough of Emlenton, Venango county, the present season, have cost $140,000.

Dr. A. K. Evans, of Pottstown Landing, has a venerable duck that has heard it thunder for eleven years. Also, a cat nine years old, and an old hen of seven years' standing.

At Spring Mill, Saturday, an ill-fated fowl was run over by the 10 o'clock passenger train in charge of Conductor Kinney, and the body striking the trigger put on the air brakes and stopped the train.

Sheriff Messmore advertises to sell the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad, commencing at the depot of the Fayette County Railroad, in Uniontown, and extending to the State line of West Virginia. The sale will take place at the court house, Uniontown, on Monday, January 5th, 1874.

A few nights ago John A. Howden, of Somerset township, Washington county, had about fifty sheep killed and wounded by dogs.

Rev. J. S. Speer, of Buena Vista, has preached a unanimous call to Canonsburg U. P. church, Chartiers Presbytery, and will enter upon his labors among the people at the first of the year. This congregation is one of the oldest in the church.

Michael Slusher, of Amwell township, Washington county, received a friendly call while asleep, one night last week, and when he awoke next morning his pocket-book and nearly $500 in money were missing. Mr. Slusher will not keep open house for such callers hereafter.

Bush & Bull are the names of a firm at Easton, and Bitters is the name of their chief salesman. A presentation occurred in their store on Christmas eve, and

SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1874.

THE TWO HOMES.

A NEW POEM BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

My home was seated high and fair,
Upon a mountain's side;
The day was longest, brightest there;
Its wealth, the world was wide.
Across its brim, embracing zone
The rivers gleamed, the cities shone,
And over the edge of the fairing rim
I saw the storms in the distance dim,
And the flash of the soundless thunder.

But weary grew the sharp, cold wine
Of wings that never kissed,
The changeless green of fir and pine,
The grass and clinging mist.
Above the granite sprang no bowers;
The soil gave low and scentless flowers;
And the drone and din of the water-fall
Became a challenge, a taunting call:
"'Tis fair, 'tis fair in the valley!"

Of all the homesteads deep and far
My fancy clung to one,
Whose gable peeped, a mellow star,
Touched by the sinking sun.
Unseen around, but not ungussed,
The orchards made a leafy nest:
The turf before it was thick, I knew,
And bees were busy the garden through,
And the windows were dark with roses.

"'Tis happier there, below," I sighed;
"The world is warm and near,
And closer love and comfort hide,
That cannot reach me here.
Who master is must be so blest.
He'll share with me his sheltered nest,
If down to the valley I should go,
Leaving the granite, the pines and snow,
And the winds that are keen as lances."

I wandered down, by ridge and dell;
The way was rough and long;
Though earlier shadows round me fell,
I cheered them with my song.
The world's great circle narrower grew,
Till hedge and thicket hid the view
But over the orchards, near at hand,
The gable shone on the quiet land,
And far away was the mountain!

Then came the master: mournful-eyed
And stern of brow was he.
"O, plain er in arch pea ch!" I cried,
"Spare but the least to me!"
"Who seeks," he said "this brooding haze,
The lamentations of these weary days?
The highways wind, the glimmer and heat,
The woods that fetter the young wind's feet
And hide the world and its beauty?"

He stretched his hand; he looked afar:
With eyes of old desire;
I saw my home, a mellow star
That held the sunset's fire.
"But yonder home," he cried, "how fair!
Its chambers burn like gilded air;
I know in the gardens are wild airy dreams,
With the sweep of wings, the dash of streams,
And the pines that sound as an anthem!

"So quiet, so serenley high
It sits, when clouds are furled,
And knows the beauty of the sky,
The glory of the world!
Who there abides must be so blest
He'll share with me that lofty crest,
If up to the mountain I should go,
Leaving the dust and the glare below,
And the weary life of the valley!"

—*January Atlantic.*

Heat and Disease.

During the reheating of the furnaces in an iron establishment in England, says *The British Journal of Science*, the men worked when the thermometer, placed so near as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the open doors, marked 120 degrees. In the Bessemer pits, the men continue a kind of labor requiring great muscular effort at 140 degrees. In some of the operations of glass-making, the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100, and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212 degrees. In a Turkish bath, the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105 to 110 degrees. In enamel works, men labor daily in a heat of over 200 degrees. On the Red Sea steamers, the temperature of the stoke hole is 145 degrees. And yet in none of these cases does any special form or type of disease develop itself.

Blacking Boots.

When Rev. Newman Hall was in Oberlin, Ohio, he was the guest of President Fairchild and the morning after his arrival he sent his boots below, supposing the maid servant would clean them, as servants do in England. They were not returned to him when the bell called him to the breakfast room, and he appeared in his toilet slippers. President Fairchild noticed this, and he also noticed a pair of strange boots in a strange place. He would probably have as soon thought of asking the kitchen maid to verify a quotation for him as to black his visitor's boots, and so he blacked them himself. The Oberlin *Times*, in narrating this anecdote, divertingly adds: "This is only another circumstance confirming the truth that no man, whether his station be high or low, ever comes to Oberlin but that in departing he carries with him, in some form or other, more or less of the native polish of the place."

Nickel.

The demand for nickel, the metal used with copper in the manufacture of one cent pieces and in three and five cent pieces, has considerably exceeded the supply, and the manufacturers of the alloy known as German silver have petitioned the Parliament of the German Empire not to still further increase the demand by the introduction of nickel money into that country. The cost of German silver, which contains about one-third of its volume of nickel, has gone up nearly $12 per 220 pounds within a single month. The aggregate annual product of nickel (exclusive of the American product) does not exceed 600 tons, of which English industries alone use one-half. It is used in the token coinage of this country, Belgium and Switzerland, and the manufacturers say that if Germany should issue a similar coinage the supply would not be sufficient to enable manufacturers to use it in the production of cheap imitation silverware on account of its increased cost.

Disturbing Public Worship.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has made a decision defining the offense of "disturbing public worship." Some months ago a disturbance took place in a church, *after service*, but just as the congregation was leaving. Jesse J. Jones was indicted under the law for the protection of religious worship, and was convicted, the judge in the lower court charging the jury that the pious thoughts and impressions inspired by the services were as much protected by the law as the services themselves. The Supreme Court has reversed this decision and remanded the case. That court decided that the law only applied to the congregation while in the act of worshiping; that the disturbance must have been wilful and intentional to warrant a conviction under the indictment, and that after the actual services were at an end, a disturbance, although an offense against the law, was not the offense for which the defendant had been indicted.

A Proposed Air Line Railroad from New York to Chicago.

The greatest scheme that has yet shown its hand in Washington is a bill, carefully prepared, and to be introduced in the Senate at an early day, entitled "The New York and Chicago Air Line Railway and Telegraph Company." The road is to be commenced within two years and finished in six years, constructed with double track and laid with steel rails, with permission to lay double branch tracks to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and privilege to extend the track from St. Louis to Omaha. The capital is fixed at $100,000,000, with right to purchase existing roads, which shall be relaid with steel rails. The rate of fare is to be fixed at not more than three cents per mile. In return for their franchise, carrying the mails and sending government telegrams at its own rates, all the company asks is permission to import, free of duty, all the rails and material necessary for the construction of the road.

Making Half a Million.

At the death of Eliphalet Terry, of Hartford, Conn., he left a tract of land in Chicago considered of little value. It was left in trust for his daughter, now the wife of Mr. Edward Carrington, of Colebrook, and Mr. Walker, of Chicago, was authorized to act as agent, to pay the taxes and to obtain what revenue he could therefrom. A few years later on the advice of Mr. Walker it was sold to a Mr. Bentley for $800, part cash and part mortgage. When the mortgage was paid fortunately no quit claim was executed, but about ten years since Mr. Carrington was called upon to remedy this defect in the title. Before doing so he concluded to examine the abstracts of titles, and found to his astonishment that the agent Walker had really sold the property to himself, using Bentley simply to effect the transfer without exciting suspicion. He also learned that previous to the pretended sale, Walker had been offered $1,800 for the property. Mr. Carrington immediately brought suit to have the transfers set aside upon the ground of fraud, and the case has been decided in his favor, and Mrs. Carrington comes into possession of a property estimated as worth nearly a quarter of a million.

Coal Cutting Machine.

An account is given by Dr. Wahl, in the *Gas-Light Journal*, of a coal cutting apparatus, which seems to leave no doubt as to the practicability of the device in performing that operation effectively, and with considerable saving of time and labor, as compared with ordinary methods.

According to the description, the arrangement is not a complicated one, and the action is simple. The machine consists of a five horse-power steam engine, driven by steam carried into the mine by a steam pipe, but terminating in a few feet of rubber hose, the latter permitting of full freedom of motion to the machine. The cutting arrangement is an iron rim of four feet in diameter, and which has on its periphery movable steel teeth, placed at points about twelve inches apart. These teeth may be taken out and ground, whenever they become dull. The rim lies on small wheels, which support it and allow a free motion, and has cogs on its under surface, which gear into cogs on a shaft turned by the engine. By this means the power is applied near the circumference of the wheel, instead of at the centre, as in the ordinary circular saw. The principal reason for this arrangement is to get a deeper cut at the coal. The cutter can be put to a depth of three and one-third feet, or seven-eighths of its whole diameter, whereas the ordinary circular saw can scarcely cut to one-half its diameter. The machine runs on a movable track, and is fed by means of a screw working in cogs. The track is put down along the side of the coal, at the proper distance from it, and, when a cut has been made the whole length, the machine is put on tracks and wheeled to the next locality, where the track is laid as before, and so on through the mine. The duty of the machine is put down at about a yard in five minutes, and, in respect to economy, it is estimated to save about thirty-five cents per ton.

THE WHARTON SAVINGS BANK.

Statement of an Officer.

MR. EDITOR: I read a great deal in the papers about the large fortunes accumulated by officers of savings banks and similar institutions, at the expense of depositors. Now, Mr. Editor, this is a mistake, and to prove it I will give you a short history of a savings bank with which I was connected a short time since.

Mr. Reuben Pettigrew, Col. Solomon, Martin Young, Tinsley Godfrey and myself started a savings bank in the village of Wharton, Simmons township, in this State, last March a year ago. Mr. Pettigrew was president, Col. Martin was vice president, and young Godfrey and myself were secretary and cashier. For a time the institution flourished. There had never been a savings bank in Wharton, and the people put in our hands all the money they could rake and scrape together. They wanted to put it where thieves could not get at it, and they wanted the interest. There was no doubt about their thorough understanding of the advantages of the institution. Our board of directors was composed of the richest and most respectable men in the village, and this gave the people confidence in us, which was perfectly natural and right. Men came to us from farms fifteen and twenty miles away, and such was the general disposition to deposit that we thought we were about to make a permanent success of our savings bank. But we soon discovered our error. For example, Mr. Pettigrew, who had a farm just outside of the village, became convinced that if he could buy a threshing machine he could not only make it pay in threshing his own wheat and oats, but could make money by hiring it to the neighbors. So he came down to see us about it. There were two machines in Wharton that Mr. Pettigrew could buy on reasonable terms, but one of them was a hundred and ten dollars more than the other. Mr. P. wanted the best one, as was natural, but the rest of us concluded that as the institution was young it would hardly be just to his fellow-officers to let him buy the most expensive machine, at least not at that time. So he got the cheap one.

Now, see how this turned out. Mr. Pettigrew did not do half the work with his machine that he could have done if he had bought the other one, and he calculated that he could have made, if we had let him have all the money he wanted, from three to four hundred dollars more than he did make (after selling the machine at the end of the season). Of course he was dissatisfied, for he had expected much better things of the bank.

And then there was young Godfrey's case. He was going to marry Mary Martin, the Colonel's second daughter, and he was very anxious to have a good, comfortable house provided before the wedding took place. There was a very nice piece at the upper end of the village, near the township line, that he could get on very good terms, but he would have to pay five thousand dollars down. So that fall he came to see us about it. No wonder he was anxious, for it was one of the finest houses in Wharton, and the land was the very best. The fruit on that place would bring in several hundred dollars a year, to say nothing of anything else.

Well, we considered the matter, and we were all willing to do our best by him, especially Colonel Martin, who was naturally interested in the matter, as his daughter would live in the house if it was bought. But we found that all we could do was to let him have four thousand dollars. You see, Colonel Martin had had his barn shingled, and a new kitchen built to the house, and that drew pretty heavy on the bank. And then my expenses were perfectly enormous that summer. What with newly furnishing my house, and getting a buggy built (with steel tires and both pole and shafts), and buying a horse to match my sorrel mare, I had to call on the bank for a good many thousand dollars; and as our president was so cut up about his threshing machine, we had felt obliged to let him have a lot of railroad stock that we had invested in, so that he might have a chance to turn it over two or three times, and make something that would ease his mind a little. Now, it's easy to see that all this came heavy on the bank, and it was impossible to let young Godfrey have more than four thousand. But we told him if he could go round, and induce anybody to deposit, he should be perfectly welcome to the money. Of course nothing could be fairer than that. So he went about and did his best. He persuaded several people, who had been a little backward at first, to put their money in the bank; but all he could raise this way did not amount to more than two hundred dollars. Then he bethought himself of old Mrs. Harris, who kept a trimming store up street, and who was said to be saving money, and he went to her. He soon found that she hadn't any money, except thirty or forty dollars, saved for a rainy day, which he induced her to deposit; but, as she owned the house she lived in, he showed her (you see he came several times, and bought things for his intended, and the prospect of getting all the trade of the Godfrey's and Martin's had considerable effect on the old lady) that, if she would get a mortgage on her house, and put the money in the bank, that the interest she would get would more than pay the interest on the mortgage, so that she would be making money all the time, and yet be at no trouble whatever, but to pocket her profits every month. Well, Mrs. Harris got a mortgage on her house and put the money in the bank; but this was not enough, for her house was a very small one and pretty old. So poor young Godfrey was quite in despair, and he took his money (it did not amount to more than four thousand five hundred) and went to New York, and speculated in Wall street, so as to make up the five thousand. But things suddenly got awfully crooked in Wall street, and he lost every cent of it. This was a very sad case, as everybody would acknowledge, if he could see how different the house to which poor Godfrey had to take his bride was from the one he would have bought if the bank could have let him have the five thousand dollars when he wanted it.

Now it is easy to see that all this made us feel very much dissatisfied; and when we closed the bank last spring, there was not one of us who had made the money he had expected to realize from the institution. As to getting rich, as the papers have it, that's all nonsense. We couldn't get rich—at least not in a small place like Wharton. And what is more, the injustice we have been subjected to since the bank closed is enough to drive us mad. There are people who have actually threatened to sue us, after all the trouble and anxiety we had been at to establish a savings bank in their midst. It is this ingratitude, more than anything else, that induces me to make this statement, which will, I hope, help to set the public mind right on the subject.

JOHN WALKER.

—*Frank R. Stockton, in Scribner's for January.*

The Currency Question in the Senate.

[From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

Somebody writing from Washington to the *Daily Graphic* gives an analysis of the views prevalent in the Senate on the currency question. Contrary to the generally received impression, he is of opinion that a majority of the Senators are inflationists, and that as a body they are less conservative than the Representatives. They are, according to this correspondent, divided into three classes. The first class he designates as the conservatives. They are those who favor a gradual approach to resumption, and advocate some such plan as that of Mr. Sherman. Their number is twenty, as follows:

Messrs. Anthony, Allison, Boreman, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Edmonds, Fenton, Frelinghuysen Goldthwaite (Dem.), Hamilton of Maryland, (Dem.), Hamlin, Lewis, Morrill of Maine, Scott, Stockton, Sherman, Sumner, Oregin, Wadleigh.

Another class, recognizing Mr. Bayard as their leader on this question, favor immediate resumption. They number twelve, namely:

Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Dennis, Ferry of Connecticut, Howe, Kelley, McCrary, Morrill of Vermont, Saulsbury, Stevenson and Thurman.

Finally, we have the Senators who approve the resolution of Mr. Ferry of Michigan, or some modification of it, implying currency expansion in some form, and the number of these is thirty-nine, the fourteen last named being the most moderate:

Messrs. Ferry, Ames, Brownlow, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Flanagan, Gilbert, Gordon (Dem.), Hamilton, of Texas, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones, Merrimon (Dem.), Mitchell, Pratt, Patterson, of South Carolina, Ransom (Dem.), Spencer, Sprague, West, Ramsey, Windom, Wright, Alcorn, Bontwell, Buckingham, Davis, Johnston, of Virginia (Dem.), Logan, Morton, Norwood (Dem.), Oglesby Robertson, Sargent, Schurz, Stewart and Tipton.

The writer in the *Graphic* says the canvass has been carefully made, and it will be found that there is a decided majority for free banking, a flexible currency increased by at least $50,000,000, and an interconvertible bond at 4 or 3.65 per cent. interest. The statement is discouraging on its face, but there may be some mistake in the calculation of the *Graphic's* correspondent. For instance, there is reason to believe that Messrs. Sargent, Mitchell, Schurz and two or three other Senators who are set down as inflationists are in reality anxious for a speedy return to specie payments, and opposed to any further expansion of paper currency. Mr. Buckingham, too, though he is supposed to be in favor of convertible bonds, would probably be found in opposition to any definite proposition for inflation. Messrs. Morton and Boutwell avow themselves opposed to inflation, and it is believed that Mr. Stewart will not favor it.

Lucifers in 1781.

We in 1873 are so used to lucifer matchese that we have no appreciation of what a boon they are. How grateful some of our ancestors were for this blessing may be judged from the following which was lately brought to our notice. Under date October 14, 1781, a writer addresses Sylvanus Urban thus:

I consider your monthly publication not only a magazine of knowledge in the several branches of literature, but also as the proper vehicle to announce whatever discoveries are made for public utility. The phosphoretic matches have not been sufficiently recommended nor have I, as yet seen any eulogium on their great conveniency on many occasions, which I need not here enumerate. I owe this pen tribute of acknowledgment for the recent advantage I derived from the use of them and sin cerely wish it may promote the private interest of the maker or distributors of this useful invention, which, however long it may have been known to philosophers, was never till lately brought into familiar service by the assistance of one of these little tubes. I extricated myself and company from an unlucky accident on the road. The postilion and three horses out of the set having been thrown down in the darkest hour of the night, the traces were obliged to be cut to release them, and without the help of the matches which lighted the lantern candles, we could not so soon have repaired our damages, nor proceeded on our journey. They are now reduced in price, having purchased mine of a German traveler at a coffee-house, near the Haymarket, for the small price of eighteen pence (thirty-eight cents) a dozen, inclosed in a tin case.

THE FOG IN LONDON.

Loss of Life in the Streets and on the Canals —Extraordinary Mortality Among the Beasts at the Smithfield Cattle Show.

A London letter to the *World* says:

"This is the third day of the extraordinary fog which has almost paralyzed all life in London since Tuesday morning. On Tuesday the fog caused the loss of four lives, and injuries by the score; yesterday four other persons are known to have drowned in the canals, and, from the large number of missing persons reported to the police, it is feared that many others have met with the same fate. But the most extraordinary disaster caused by the fog has been the effect produced by it upon the cattle on exhibition at the annual show of the Smithfield Club, in Agricultural Hall. On Monday, when the show was opened, there was not a single case of indisposition among the large number of cattle that paraded before the judges, and at the present writing at least a third of the number have disappeared from their stalls. The simple explanation that is given is that it is the long continuance of fog vitiating the air of the hall that has occasioned such wholesale destruction amongst the beasts. Anyway, the dismal fact is that since early yesterday morning at least twenty-five of the exhibited animals, many of them the chief prize holders, have either died or been slaughtered for the sake of saving the value of carcasses, while at seven o'clock last evening a careful enumeration of the empty stalls disclosed the startling truth that it had been thought prudent to remove ninety-three of the unfortunate creatures. Bradford street, in which are the gates of the cattle-yard, all yesterday afternoon and evening presented a strange appearance. In the fog and by link-light there was ranged in a long line that extended even beyond the Liverpool road, a large number of those peculiarly shaped vehicles used for the conveyance of sick and disabled animals—great lumbering, clattering boxes on wheels, but known amongst the fraternity that affect them as "floats"—and each in its turn drew up to the yard gates to receive its sorry freightage and hurry off to make room for the next, and the next, of a line that seemed to be endless. Within the building the spectacle was strange and striking. The attendance of visitors was as great as usual on a second shilling day, possibly greater, on account of the rumor that had got abroad of the startling mortality that had seized on the larger animals; but the stalls were not more than a third filled.

"The fog plague had stricken the poor creatures in the most erratic manner. Here in a whole long row no more than half a dozen vacant stalls might be counted, while in that immediately adjoining as many as five-and-twenty description boards hung idle, many of them gaily decorated with the rosettes and ribbons that denote animals that are specially distinguished. Big and little oxen had alike fallen victims. One giant of four-and-twenty hundred weight and the compact steer of barely seventeen. Even the tough and wiry natives of the Highlands, with their enormous breadth and depth of chest and healthfulness of lungs, had in at least two cases been unable to hold out against the deadly gray mist that seemed to be almost as inimical to brute life as fumes of charcoal are to human. It is not easy to conjecture what will be the result supposing that, as on Tuesday, the fog increases and grows blacker and denser towards midnight. It is quite evident that there are scores of the unfortunate creatures who are but ill-prepared for a prolongation of the attack of the wondrous enemy. Within an hour of closing time last night there was not a single beast on his legs; all were lying or kneeling down, and many of them gasping and with froth on their mouth and nostrils, denoting their pitiable condition. It was a sight that the great majority of the visitors had not reckoned on, and instead of, as on ordinary occasions, passing on with all convenient speed along the various avenues, taking note as they went, now were to be seen in fifty different p'aces groups of a hundred or so of men and women crowding around a luckless beast, and unintentionally diminishing his scanty chances of existence. Strangely enough, neither the sheep nor the pigs are to any alarming extent affected by the fog. The latter snore and gasp and make apoplectic gurgling noises in their throats no less and no more than usual, and the sheep, though far from lively, exhibit no grave symptoms."

FIGHT WITH A DEER.

A Shovel Saves a Man's Life.

The Litchfield (Minn.) *Ledger* says: About two weeks ago a Swede by the name of Torgilerson, who resides in Swift county, was proceeding to a neighbor's, some three miles distant from his own home, carrying a shovel on his shoulder, which he was returning to his neighbor, from whom he had borrowed it. He had accomplished about half his journey and was passing through a small grove when he heard a crashing in the underbrush and, turning round, saw a stalwart deer, of the buck persuasion, making for him with every demonstration of hostile intentions.

There was but one course to pursue, and that was to fight for his life, and, being a powerful man, he antic pated an easy conquest. Mistaken man! The deer charged with antlers lowered even as an enraged bull would lower his head when dashing at his foes. Nels. grasped his shovel and stood stoutly on the defensive. As the enraged buck neared him he aimed a desperate blow with his shovel full at his head.

It struck one of his antlers with such force as to break it but the concussion was so strong that it forced Nels. back ward several feet, and hurled him breathless against a tree. Just how the fight went after that Nels. don't remember, but he knows that he fought with all the strength of desperation, and at last the deer and himself both fell to the ground, and Nels. lost all conciousness for a time.

When he "came round to his soul again," the deer was lying stark dead near by him, and could barely crawl away. His clothes were in rags, his left cheek torn open, a gash on the right side where the deer had inserted one of the prongs of his antlers, and three fingers of his left hand jammed up. The shovel was a total wreck, and the carcass of the deer was pretty well hacked around the head and shoulders.

The blow that caused the animal's death was inflicted by a sharp corner of the shovel remaining on the handle after most of the blade had been broken off. The wounded man succeeded in crawling back to his home, which he reached in a terribly exhausted condition. It is thought that he will survive his wounds.

An Anecdote of Rossini.

There is a story told of Rossini which may not possibly be the less authentic from its failure to become incorporated among the many anecdotes collected in the formal biography of maestro. One day an organ-grinder, making his rounds, stopped before Rossini's door, and began executing "Di tanti palpiti" on his instrument in that excruciating way which has caused Holmes to describe street-organists as "crusaders sent from some infernal clime to pollute the ears of sentiment and dock the tail of rhyme." Pretty soon a voice called out to the musician, "Quicker! quicker!" The performer only stared. "Quicker, I say; it's *allegro*." The organist professed his inability to execute refinements, when the impatient Rossini—for he it was—seized the handle and turned it to the right measure. "Thank you for the lesson," said the organ-grinder. The next morning the pupil reappeared, and played with so much spirit that a voice from the house cried "Bravo!" while a loud rattled on the pavement. This is perhaps the oddest bit of instruction ever said to have been given by Rossini.—*From "Old Monthly Gossip," Lippincott's Magazine for January* 1874.

It may be interesting, says the New York *Times*, to a portion of the people to know that several large parcels of tea, which, under the new English law against adulteration could not be sold in that market, have been transferred to this one. If we mistake not, some of these consignments have already been disposed of by public sale in New York, and will shortly find their way into the family teapot. The system of inspection under the English law is very strict, and the retail dealer who sells an article of food in the slightest degree adulterated, without knowing its true character, is as much liable to a fine as the manufacturer or the importer from whom he bought it. A large quantity of green tea came, in this way, to be left unsalable in the hands of certain London brokers, who pleaded very eloquently in the columns of the newspapers, that the stuff was only colored ever so little, and could not possibly hurt anybody. These appeals failed to move the government inspectors, and the slightly dotted green tea was sent to New York, where much viler compounds would pass without notice.

DOES not protection protect? The following are the official returns of the amounts of iron rails exported from Great Britain to this country during the same periods of three successive years:

	Tons.
Month ending October 31, 1871	52,174
Month ending October 31, 1872	31,956
Month ending October 31, 1873	8,664
Ten months ending October 31, 1871	441,700
Ten months ending October 31, 1872	410,080
Ten months ending October 31, 1873	160,606

There is a world of significance in these simple figures, if our free traders had only the insight necessary to its discernment.

The Faculty of Dartmouth college have decided that ale is hurtful to their students, and have secured the closing of every saloon in the village.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS,
FOR
Holiday Presents!
AT
Panic Prices,
AT
McKEE'S.

Furs, Furs, Furs,
For Holiday Presents,
AT PANIC PRICES.
Beautiful Shawls and Cloaks
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT PANIC PRICES!
AT
McKee's.

A great variety of Choice Goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, are now offered at PANIC PRICES, at the GREAT CASH SALE, at

M'KEE'S,
No. 59 Market Street.

SPECIAL
BARGAINS!

Cheaper than Ever!

BUY NOW
As Goods Will Certainly Advance.

OUR STOCK IS STILL FULL AND COMPLETE.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT MARKED DOWN TO STILL LOWER PRICES TO CLOSE OUT.

CALL AND SEE
Our 12½c Dress Goods.
Our 15c Dress Goods.
Our 18¾c Dress Goods.
Our 20c Dress Goods.
Our 25c Dress Goods.

All about one-half former prices; some Splendid Bargains among them.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!
At 8c, Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c, Wide Sheeting Muslins.
At 12½c, Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c, Some of the Best Prints.
At 18¾c, Good Styles Tycoon Repps.
At 25c, Wide Merino Plaids.
At 50c, All-Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs, Furs, Furs, Furs.
Muffs, Muffs, Muffs, Muffs.
Boas, Boas, Boas, Boas.
Sets, Sets, Sets, Sets.
TO CLOSE OUT
At Very Low Prices.

A. W. ERWIN & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

THE BECKWITH $20
Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with such complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. In MANNER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the enormous waste of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Tollsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 342 Broadway, New York.

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

GEORGE STAMM,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.
NEW GOODS!
Full Stock!
White Silk Handkerchiefs,
A Fresh Stock Just Received.
Gent's Mufflers,
In Full Supply, Very Choice and Cheap.
Plumes and Wings,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
Stock Full, Assortment Complete.
Millinery Goods,
OF ALL KINDS.
EMBROIDERIES,
EDGING, FLOUNCING, INSERTING, INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS, CAPS and BONNETS.
Hosiery and Gloves.
UNDERWEAR,
For Ladies, Gent's and Children.
FURS! FURS!
A Fresh Supply at Very Low Prices.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny
WHOLESALE HOUSE
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Invite attention to the
Large Additions to Stock,
made during the past week, which will be found
UNSURPASSED
IN VARIETY,
And all at the extreme
LOW PRICES.
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.
MILLINERY & SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents
FOR
Harmony Flannels & Fullerton Yarns.
Special Inducements
TO
Cash and Short Time Buyers.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1873.
NOTICE.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this Office until the 3d day of January, 1874, inclusive, for making 107 OFFICE DUPLICATES, 108 SCHOOL DUPLICATES and 107 COLLECTION DUPLICATES, FOR YEAR 1874.
Samples of the Books required can be seen in the Office of the County Commissioners.
HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1873.
Notice to Butchers and Bakers.

SEALED PROPOSALS
Directed to the Board of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison, will be received at this office until the 2d day of January, 1874, inclusive, for FURNISHING THE COUNTY JAIL WITH GOOD BOILING MEAT, free from bone, for six months, beginning on the 15th day of January, 1874, to be delivered daily, in such quantities as the Warden or his Agent may direct.
ALSO,
SEALED PROPOSALS, directed as above, will be received at this Office until the 2d day of January, 1874, for FURNISHING THE COUNTY JAIL WITH GOOD WHEAT BREAD, for six months, beginning on the 15th of January, 1874, to be delivered daily in such quantities as the Warden or his Agent may direct.
HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1873.
NOTICE.
Sealed Proposals
Will be received at this office until the 10th day of January, 1874, for TRANSCRIBING JUDGMENT DOCKETS Nos. 7 and 8 in the Court of Common Pleas, and Nos. 11 and 12 in the District Court.
For information regarding the same apply at the Office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.
HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

PANIC PRICES.
Comforts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods
GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.
CALL AND SEE PRICES.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager

JAMES GALLAGHER,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
Has just received a large and well selected Stock of
FALL and WINTER CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,
Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLANBRING, who has been connected with this house for many years.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
Attorney at Law,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFICES DIAMOND ST., COR. CHERRY ALLEY.
Practices in all the Federal, Supreme and County Courts. Collection made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
8 1-3c, Good Dark Dress Goods.
10c, Stripe Dress Goods.
12 1-2c, New and Desirable Dress Goods, in assortment.
12 1-2c, Barred Flannels, New Styles.
12 1-2c, Kentucky Jeans, good goods.
18 3-4c, Beautiful New Dress Goods, in variety.
18 3-4c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
20c, Choice Dress Goods.
20c, Extra Quality Country Barred Flannel.
25c, Black and Colored Poplins, extra cheap.
25c, Stripe, Plaid and Plain Dress Goods, superior bargains.
30c, Very Superior Quality, Black and Colored Poplins.
37 1-2c, Cassimeres, for Men and Boys' Wear.
50c, Ladies' Skirts, new and very handsome.
70c, Black Waterproof.
75c, Extra Quality, Black and Gold.
80c, Beautiful Brown Waterproof.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
DRESS GOODS
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenes, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' Franc, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.
118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.

MEDICAL.

NOTICE.
DR. L. J. KAHN
Requests all patients to address to his permanent office
29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
Where he may be consulted, either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.
JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn at his Great Anatomical Museum, 688 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address
DR. KAHN,
29 Fifth avenue New York.

Speedily Cured!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Syphilis, Gonnorhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Herpes and all urinary diseases in the shortest time possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, loss of sight, weak, indigestion, constipation, incoherency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which ends in fits, wicked consumption, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. Sundays by appointment.

Doctor Whittier,
Office, No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Specially treats all Private Diseases. Cures guaranteed. Gonnorhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis (all forms), Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., &c. Nocturnal Emissions, Loss of Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Vigor, Mental and Physical Decay, &c., &c. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 Bulfinch Place, Philadelphia, Pa.,—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. 7:TuTh

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN street, 2d door to St. Clair House. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by a entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city having cured 20,000 cases. For circular, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal
The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny generally, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and

SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1874.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

When the new years come and the old years go,
How, little by little, all things grow!
All things grow—and all decay—
Little by little passing away,
Little by little, on fertile plain,
Ripen the harvest of golden grain,
Waving and rustling in the sun,
When the summer at last is gone;
Little by little they ripen so
As the new years come and the old years go.

Low on the ground an acorn lies,
Little by little it mounts to the skies.
Shadow and shelter for wandering herds,
Home for a hundred sing ng birds,
Little by little the great rocks grow,
Long, long ago when the world was new;
Slowly and silently, stately and free,
Cities of coral under the sea,
Little by little are builded—while so—
The new years come and the old years go.

Little by little old tasks are done;
So are the crowns of the faithful won,
So in heaven in our hearts begun,
With work and with weeping, with laughter and play,
Little by little the long- st day
And the longest life are passing away,
Passing without return—while so—
The new years come and the old years go.

A Friend in Need.

"Confidence," says the proverb, "is a plant of slow growth." It is, perhaps, best not to grow it at all in the Australian bush, judging from the following incident related by a Melbourne paper. A certain person was traveling through a lonely district when he heard a great outcry. Thinking bushrangers were at work, he fired off a pistol to intimidate them; and presently the noise ceased and a scrambling was heard. On coming to the open ground the traveler discovered a man tied to a tree. "Oh! sir," cried the victim, "I am so glad you are come. I have been attacked by ruffians, and they were robbing me when they heard your pistol." "And couldn't you get loose, my friend?" asked the traveler. "No; they tied me so very tightly." "And did they rob you of everything?" "No; only of my watch. They had no time to search for my money, which I placed in my left boot." "How fortunate," observed the traveler; was the sum considerable?" "Over a thousand, thank heaven," said the poor man. "Are you sure they are gone?" asked the other. "Oh! certain." The new comer looked round and round, and, seeing the coast clear, said coolly, "Well, as they're gone, I think I'll finish the job myself." And he proceeded to rob the unfortunate victim.—*London Globe.*

Abou G ood Wine.

The New York *Times* discusses the question whether genuine sherry is now to be had, a number of persons having died in England from immoderate potations of this well-known wine. The native article, we are told, does not contain more than fifteen to eighteen per cent. of "proof-spirit." The Spanish dealers, however, know ing the English appetite for strong wines, brandy and "doctor" it till it contains twenty-six per cent. of alcohol, and it is flavored with various cheap native wines and other ingredients, and is "doctored" when the wine reaches the London docks it is said still further strengthened by brandy if it reaches the tremendous strength of 44 to per cent. alcohol. It is the artificial alcohol this destructive to the stomach and acts with dreadful effect upon the brain.

All wines of commerce in which brandy has been mixed are (the editor says), sooner or later, injurious to the nervous system. They sow the seeds of rheumatism, gout, indigestion, and paralysis, and brandied sherries and Malagas are pre-eminently beverages of this character.

Physicians who recommend tonics to their patients require a pure, strong wine which may produce a sudden vigor or excitement, and America, the editor thinks, will undoubtedly supply a native sherry in a few years. There is a sherry made on the banks of the Hudson which has been in some ten years old, have quite the tonic of a pure sherry (the editor says), and none of the deleterious effects of brandied wines.

Mistaken Identity.

A very remarkable case of mistaken identity recently occurred in London. A few weeks ago an old man sat down in the doorstep of a coffee shop and suddenly died. Some of the passers by recognized him as a man who had been in the employment of the gas company, and nine or ten of the men in that service identified the body as that of their fellow-workman. A deputation of their number was appointed to wait on his wife, who, after listening to them for a short time, told them her husband was up stairs in bed. This turned out to be the fact. The body was removed to the workhouse mortuary, where it was identified by about fourteen of the officers as that of a pauper who had been in the workhouse from twelve to fifteen months and the intelligence of the death was sent to his daughters in Manchester. One of the sons-in-law came up and identified the body as that of his father-in-law, in the expressed deep sorrow at the event. An inquest was held, at which the daughters attended and swore that the deceased was their father, and, after cutting off a lock of his hair, directed an undertaker to conduct the funeral, at which they attended as mourners. On their return home they related the circumstances connected with the death to some friends in Devonshire, who replied in the course of a fortnight that the old man was living there and in good health. The gas-in-law wrote to the undertaker's, saying he did not wish to incur expense in burying a stranger. The clerk suggested that a reply would be sent expressing regret at the mistake, and hoping that it would not occur again. Some of the officers still refused to believe that the old man was alive, and one of them was in correspondence with him to prove that he was mistaken.

A Bad Year For Railroads.

Railroads are getting into the courts rather too frequently for the thing to be agreeable, and before long it will even work in corporations' heads that the traveling public have more rights than they bargained for in selling them tickets. Here are two cases that are exemplary to a wholesome degree:

In Linn county, Iowa, S. J. McKinley, a traveling agent, has recovered $12,000 damages against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for injuries received at the hands of a muscular brakeman who handled him roughly because he insisted upon remaining a seat in what is called the "ladies' car," which he had occupied at the time of the trip he is making, and upon which he had left his hat and satchel. Another recent case is reported where a passenger having had the audacity to enter a "ladies' car" was promptly ejected, and in consequence recovered $500 damages from the railroad company. In Kansas a case has just been decided which introduces new principle so far as judicial decisions are concerned. A respectable physician of Kansas City bought a ticket, which was taken up by the conductor and a check given him in its stead. The doctor put the check in his hat and then indulged in a nap, from which he was rudely awakened by the conductor, who charged him with stealing the check from a passenger in the forward car. The result was that the doctor was put off the train, and the railroad company was compelled to pay $1,500 and costs for the inconvenience and indignity he suffered. One more case recently decided in Dixon, Illinois, is also worth notice from its novelty. A man named Wilson Reed purchased a ticket and went aboard a Pullman palace car, but lost it after entering the car and before exhibiting it to the conductor. Though he procured a written statement from the ticket agent to prove that he had bought and paid for his ticket, the conductor of the car expelled him, whereupon he brought an action against the Pullman Palace Car Company for damages, and recovered $5,000.

The Nature of an Insurance Policy.

A decision has lately been rendered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Tennessee, in the case of E. E. Tait and others, heirs of Dr. Samuel Shepard, against the New York Life Insurance Company, which will prove of interest to insurance officers and policy holders. The Judge says in his opinion:

A policy of insurance which indemnifies a hostile enemy against loss in time of war is unlawful, and where entered into before hostilities abrogated when they occur. Where a policy provides that it shall be void upon the non-payment of premiums within the time prescribed, such payment is a condition precedent; time is of the essence of the contract, and there can be no recovery if punctual payment is omitted. Where the performance of a condition precedent becomes unlawful, or, by act of God, impossible, this will not authorize a recovery upon the contract without performance. Such case is distinguished from those in which subsequent impossibility and illegality are relied upon as a defense.

A contract of insurance, the continuance of which depends upon the election and acts of the insured, is not like a debt, the obligation which is absolute, and which is suspended by by war. The reasons for the dissolution of executory contracts by war are not alone that such contracts involve inter-communion with the hostile lines, or that they relate to property liable to capture, but more especially because their execution increases the resources of the enemy.

A court of equity has no authority to decree the specific performance of an agreement in favor of a party who has failed to perform a condition which is of the essence of the contract, although prevented by its becoming subsequently illegal or impossible by act of God. A court of equity will not relieve a party from the effect of omitting to perform a condition although it was caused by subsequent illegality or impossibility arising from the act of God, where such act was merely optional, and the other party had no right to enforce its performance. The agency of one representing an insurance company, authorized to receive premiums and renew policies, becomes unlawful when the insured becomes a public enemies."

There are twelve places in Australia where diamonds are found—two in South Australia and five each in New South Wales and Victoria. In the Vaal River Territory in South Africa, the diamond district comprises nearly 4,000 square miles. In the province of Bahia, Brazil, a region as yet but imperfectly known, which produces diamonds by thousands, the annual value being estimated at $2,000,000. This region is a tertiary sandstone, with many remarkable fact, and some mineralogists are of opinion that there will be discovered the matrix or history of the formation of the diamond. The use of the diamond as a boring tool is thought to be a modern invention; but there is tradition in South Africa that the Bushmen of past generations were in the habit of searching for diamonds along the Vaal, and using them to bore holes in hard stones, which with their tools, implements and ornaments,

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER.

The Fashionable Season—Kettle-Drums and Winter Picnics—New Toilettes—Grown Up Dolls—Bonnets, &c., &c.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, December 30, 1873.

The close of the opera and the approach of the holidays has had a stimulating effect upon society proper, given rise to numerous festivities, and enabled some brilliant and courageous leaders, who have recently returned from Europe, to execute the daring project of entering an innovation on the somewhat stale daily routine of fashionable life. Ladies' clubs to the contrary notwithstanding, in society you cannot do much without gentlemen. In this country we have few gentlemen of leisure, so far that they have not learned any way of occupying their time, consequently even rich young men are glad to be absorbed in some pursuit to be saved from utter wretchedness and ennui.

Gentlemen being thus occupied during the day, ladies have abandoned themselves to lounging, dressing, calling, lunching, reading novels and other weak efforts to kill time, cultivating society principally as an evening amusement, which usually resolved itself into the crush and jam of a grand "party." Of late years there have been efforts to improve upon this, receptions and the fashionable afternoon "high" tea have brought a social element into the life of women which it lacked, but from these gatherings gentlemen became tacitly excluded, because they were so rarely available.

KETTLE DRUMS AND WINTER PIC-NICS.

Now, however, we have the nucleus of a new order of rich, young, idle, men, and some of our *grandes dames* anxious to inaugurate some of the habits of European society, are turning them to account.

They are invited to "kettle-drums," a species of entertainment something like a high tea, where ladies are in the preponderance, where the rigidity of full evening dress is not required, where the proceedings are easy and informal, servants only being admitted with trays of refreshments and then excluded, the hostess herself pouring tea or chocolate for her guests, and where society plans are discussed, suggestions made and people decapitated without mercy.

It is only just to say that very few suggestions come from the few men who plume themselves not a little on being admitted to these feminine conniclæ. The male, whose powers of mind are mainly expended on his cravat, the cut of his "afternoon" coat and the acquisition of a "middle" hair line is not apt to be brilliant in the direction of ideas. Their principal use is to hand tea to the ladies and give the spice of variety—by their presence—to the gathering.

It is certain, however, that the "kettle-drum" has in it the elements of immense success, and has at once obtained a fashionable and envied vogue. It is necessarily confined in its sphere of operations, and is only recognized under the auspices of ladies of acknowledged position, and if a small number of these could be found to act in concert, the "kettle-drum" might easily become the desire of a social rule as powerful as the famous London almacks.

At any rate, it was at a kettle-drum that the notion of a "winter pic-nic" was first broached, and at once received with the greatest cordiality. Perhaps it was a shrewd scheme on the part of some experienced lady managers to utilize the principal qualification of the idle men, in any case it took, and one or two very successful winter pic-nics have been given.

The modus operandi is this: A lady volunteers the use of her house, which she is expected to decorate with evergreens in profusion, holly, mistletoe, cedar, pine and the like, and also provide tea. The rest of the eatables the gentlemen contribute. One sends a ham per of ready cooked game, another fruit, another cakes and biscuits, another the creams and ices, and so on until the collection is complete. Wine is not favored; tea is the vogue; simply pekoe, choice bohea or Mandarin tea, with thin slices of lemon floating in it instead of milk. As much of the house as possible is thrown open, halls are festooned with green, tubs and pots containing plants from the conservatory or hired from a neighboring green house are placed here and there, and the table is spread pic-nic fashion by the company themselves, who also restore the dishes to the baskets and wind up with a dance.

A very rich and eccentric bachelor is said to have one on the *tapis*, which, however, will not come off until nearly the close of the season, and into which some quite new and original features are to be introduced.

NEW TOILETTES.

Winter gayeties have developed some beautiful toilettes which deserve more than passing notice, as they present some quite new and decided features. Dresses copied with great fidelity from entirely different eras are frequently seen in the same assemblage, and the effect is very striking and peculiar; it gives to a certain extent to an ordinary fashionable gathering the appearance of a fancy dress ball.

Velvet dresses, for example, and robes of very rich black faille, made quite plain, with long skirts, Regence basques and Henry III. sleeves; the neck, of course, completed with a cuff of silk or velvet, outside one of silk and lace. With these dresses are worn elastic belts of velvet or corded silk, mounted with flexible clasps of chased or filagreed silver, from which is suspended at the side, a solid silver chatelaine richly chased and holding besides the fan, a chased silver vinaigrette, a perfume flask, and sometimes a small box containing a powder puff. Six of these chain clasps are used upon one belt, so that but little of the fabric is visible and the belt seems to be composed of flexible links of silver.

Plainer still are the severely cut Princesse dresses, embroidered in fine borderings and pyramidal designs, with silk and cut jet, and always accompanied by jet belt and chatelaine with embroidered pocket. Simple in design, but very rich in effect, and much more striking upon a graceful, somewhat stately woman than more florid robes and a mixture of colors.

Very opposite are the long trains of pale pink or blue faille mounted with puffings of tulle, headed with lace, garlanded with trails of the splendid convovulus or royal rose, and worn over petticoats (it is the fashion to call short skirts petticoats now) richly trimmed with lace, ribbon and flowers. In the proper colors these make delicious Watteau toilettes, and hardly need a false flaxen wig, as formerly, to complete the ensemble, every society belle having apparently grown a profusion of fair hair of her own.

A Princesse dress of soft, satin finished, maise silk was worn recently, the trained skirt trimmed with a magnificent flounce of pale rose-colored lace and the upper part covered with a tunic to match. This was looped with great branches of coral, a spring of which also ornamented the hair.

A square-cut black velvet has Henry III. sleeves, the bands of which are piped with black satin, cuffs and outstanding ruff of rare old point forms the finishing touch to a skirt is quite plain excepting a point at the back.

A very handsome dress made for the New Year, consisted of a train of white satin bordered with two bands of pale blue corded silk, covered with puffings of tulle, edged on either side with narrow point lace. These puffings were dotted with lillies of the valley, trails of which caught back the sides from a pale blue petticoat puffed diagonally with tulle, divided by cordons of lillies of the valley. The low boddice was of white satin, luts which a blue s'omacher was inserted and was ornamented, also, with tulle and lillies of the valley.

A very handsome dress of black *gros grain* is made in the following style: Train skirt and polonaise, the latter opening over a pink satin waistcoat, Nilsson sleeve with deep cuff turned up over the elbow and lined with pink satin, and vest collar also lined with satin surmounted with ruff of old lace.

Tarlatan dresses flounced to the waist are much affected by young ladies who like dancing; four yards cut straight, forming an upper skirt, which is gracefully draped at the side with a wide sash. Heart-shaped or square cut boddices, with antique sleeves prettily ruffled below the elbow, are more frequent than low ones.

Quite a new effect is produced by adding to sleeveless jackets of velvet long wide sashes, bordered upon the ends with deep lace or fringe. Two of these sashes extend down the sides of the back breadth of the trailing skirt, which forms an extended pouf, whatever fullness there is in the skirt being massed into this back breadth, which is also cut longer than the others and laid in pleats at the sides near the top, where tapes beneath tie it back into the required form. Under the arm the sashes are cut shorter, lengthening again in front, thus rendering four long and two short sashes necessary to give the proper finish to the toilette.

A sleeveless jacket with sashes of maroon velvet over a tea-rose silk looks exceedingly well, and is an excellent combination for a brunette. Black velvet over white or pale pink is very beautiful, and pale china blue over stone color (lighter shade or ash gray.

GROWN UP DOLLS.

It might be supposed that fashion had exrended its absurdities for women, but it is not so by any means. The latest innovation, and one that must be seen to be believed, consists of *kid necks* of different flesh tints. There have been Parisian rumors of actresses who had removable wax necks; but kid necks, fine, soft, flesh-tinted kid, such as covers the best French dolls, is a touch of sublimity in fashionable simplicity, and so perfect in its adaptation to the human form, that it is impossible to tell, when properly fitted, where kid ends and flesh begins. To render the illusion complete, however, a tulle scarf is lightly worn about the throat.

OVER-DRESSES.

The simple overskirt and overdress which has flourished for the past ten years more or less, has been superseded by the polonaise and the trimmed tunics, but there are still some overdresses seen, particularly at day receptions, which doubtless retain their places from their cost and elegance.

The newest of these are worn over very light silks, pale blue, pink, pearl and corn-color, and consist of a mass of insertion alternating with bands of black velvet. The sleeves are sometimes of *insertion*, sometimes Henry III. (large puffs divided by bands of black velvet), the back of the skirt in these cases arranged in a pouf, outlined with a wide velvet sash, trimmed with lace and insertion, or made of alternating strips of insertion and velvet ribbon, the ends bordered with wide lace.

Over-dresses have been found most convenient, however, and will hardly be likely to die out. It was the short, bunched-up affair loaded with trimming, which disgusted sensible women by their utter want of motive, grace or distinction, and the reckless destruction of fine fabrics.

EVENING BONNETS.

An exquisite evening bonnet imported by private order, introduced the novelty of a trimming of *striped* ribbon and fringe. The ribbon is of the paler shades of the Roman colors, and forms a regal looking *toraade* with the addition of grey tulle. Except a Shah sgraffe of steel and silver there is no other trimming, and over the forehead a yellowish fringe, narrow and straight, falls precisely like the short fringe of hair so much worn of late. This gives a "blonde effect," as the London hair dressers say.

A cloak accompanies this bonnet, which is meant for opera wear, the lady giving the order preferring to wear a bonnet and cloak to appearing in full dress. The cloak is of gray cashmere, with broad peplum bands of the faded Roman tints laid upon it. These are a broader width of the same ribbon that trims the bonnet. The effect is greatly admired, and though inexpensive in comparison to what such an order would cost here, owing to the difficulty of procuring the ribbon, and the *impossibility*—if this does not come under the head of an Irishism!—of getting the thing up in a style so perfect, it has been adopted by acclaim, every one who has seen it wanting "just such a thing made in just that way."

Another private order—this is for an evening bonnet—was filled as follows:

Upon a frame as round as a boy's cap, and altogether similar in form, is set a double bandeau, gathered into close folds, of light blue velvet and *cerise du coq* tulle. On the side—and this is a novelty—a long garland of acacia buds and blossoms is so arranged that it is fully seen from the fastening to where it sweeps behind the ear, thus giving the effect of a coiffure rather than a bonnet. There is no other trimming, but the hair must—it is easily understood—fall low behind with such a head-dress.

Still another evening bonnet—and this is the only one like it, for it was "produced" by a house that never "repeats itself"—*consists of a tortoise-shell comb*, very large and very wide, so that it reaches from one side of the head to the other. At the back of this is a small apology for a bonnet frame which is covered with *green velvet* and has a little visible in the front, just eye by a fluffy flow of mixed marabout and ostrich tips *set on the same stem*. Separate, and to be attached to the hair either on the left or right, is a small bunch of the same flowers with one leaf and wired through the natural stems. The effect of this bonnet is exquisite. Though a bonnet, the fastening is not visible, being a silk *elastic*, along which runs a slender band of lace, which, the bonnet on, ornaments the back of the neck, laying close to the roots of the hair.

FUR AS TRIMMINGS.

There is a rage for fur trimmings this season such as we have not seen in many years before. Chinchilla and blue and silver fox are the popular styles used, and they are almost universal as a trimming upon velvet and navy blue cloth.

The redingote style is particularly well adapted too for bands, and nothing can be more appropriate for winter wear than a navy blue cloth suit, muff and hat complete, all edged with gray fur.

The velvet polonaise with bordering of blue fox, blue fox muff, rich trailing skirt, and velvet bonnet trimmed with natural ostrich feathers are reserved for visiting, and form a very attractive and elegant ensemble.

Velvet jackets for housewear are often trimmed with fur, but it is wisely discarded from all toilettes intended for evening wear.

EMBROIDERED PETTICOATS.

These are exceedingly elegant and deserve more than mere mention.

They are of satin *embroidered* with jet, velvet worked with silk and silk with figures of satin or velvet, embroidered *down* after being cut from some other fabric than the main ground and set on like applique work.

These "petticoats," it would appear hardly necessary to say, are not worn inside, but outside, and are meant to be seen. They are a substitute for any other visible skirt, and are intended so to be; yet some have mistaken their use and placed other skirts over them, although the elegance of the material, the style of the make, and the character of the work of their costly embroidery would seem sufficient to show what they are for, which is, namely, as a finish to the costume called abroad *le costume polonais*.

Some of these elegant petticoats—in old times *all* skirts were called petticoats—have three rows of velvet or satin bands. Others have a simple wreath of jessamine, by which expression I mean to describe that last florid in character.

The reign of jet embroidery is a *fait accompli*, and on cashmere, silk or satin it is certainly very rich. With black lace evening overdresses, satin petticoats embroidered in the colors of natural flowers have appeared.

CROWN UP DOLLS.

One of the pretty fancies of the season is the adoption of the gentlemen's button-hole bouquet, which is used in place of a breast-pin upon tulle, lace or *crepe de chine*, as scarfs or neckties. The spray usually consists of an English rose, (long stemmed, half open,) a geranium leaf and sprig of heliotrope, all inserted in a little golden tube which is fastened at the back with a pin. This is placed to the left of the bow or ends of lace, and is very pretty and very suggestive of the freshness and sweetness which are considered the especial attributes of youth. All the girls wear them, and natural flowers being the rage, frequently place a spray in the belt as well, and another in the hair.

Jet necklaces, composed of many bands of small cut beads, are also in style and look well over black dresses accompanied by jet belt and pocket embroidered in jet.

Another fancy is a half wreath of small roses of various colors, mounted with leaves upon a flexible stem, which can be curved or drawn out straight. These are usually placed upon the turned up side of the brim of a velvet hat, or upon one side of the heavy braid now worn at the back of the head, or as an ornament down the front of the dress.

Still another consists of gold stud buttons held by links and used to connect the small turned down points of linen cuffs and collars which have lately been cut away so as to afford space—if not excuse—for this display.

JENNIE JUNE.

The English troops employed in the Ashantee expedition are supplied with Mexican pocket hammocks. They consist of a hammock of stout Manilla hemp netting for the support of a person either lying or sitting, two ropes and two screw hooks for attaching them to boards where buildings are met with. The weight of the whole when packed for carrying is only one pound. These hammocks are available for a variety of purposes. Slung from a pole, they can be used in lieu of sedan chairs upon the line of march for the sick and wounded, or for general purposes of transport. Suspended by their ropes from two continuous trees, they are especially adapted for sleeping in, either to form an open-air hospital for officers and men upon the line of march, and in these latter capacities they were extensively used during the Franco-Prussian war. When trees are not obtainable, two stouth stakes driven into the ground at opposite angles will form a sufficient means of support. Another advantage of this form of hammock is that it can be used as a foraging net, and carried over the shoulder with the greatest possible ease.

In a package of paper-stock recently brought to Boston from England, was found a book of records in which were recorded copies of the warrants issued by Sir Henry Clinton, for payment of his officers and men while stationed in New York in 1780-81.

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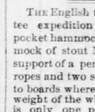

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For the coming drawings, commencing January 8th, we have reduced the price of Tickets as follows:

Wholes $20, ½ $10, ¼ $5, 1-10 $2, 1-20 $1.

We are prepared to fill all orders. Circulars sent upon application. Highest prices paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government, etc.

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A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.

2 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch buildings 20 feet front, (each) and 120 feet deep, with two brick buildings occupied as stores.

2 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 20 feet (immediately in rear of above Lots,) with buildings.

3 Lots, 18 feet each, on Wood street, near Fourth avenue, (94 feet deep, with five story brick building occupied for business house, with Hall above. Known as Lafayette Hall.

1 Lot, 20x100 feet front on Fourth avenue, four stories building occupied as store.

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It will be sold at a reasonable price and on good terms to close up the estate. Apply to

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MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Monongahela Wharf, near Market street, the

STEAM TUG COMET,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached, and condemned as the property of J. P. [illegible] and others.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

December 23, 1873.

MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Allegheny Wharf, below Suspension Bridge, the

Steam Tug Blue Lodge,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

Libeled, seized, attached, and condemned as the property of James Mathews and others.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

December 23, 1873.

MARSHAL'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, and to me directed, I will expose at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Allegheny Wharf, below Suspension Bridge, the

Steam Tug Three Lights,

Her Boats, Machinery, Furniture, Apparel, Tackle, &c.

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JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal.

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They have already realized

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,

And have a great many agents yet to hear from.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING. But whether ALL ARE SOLD OR NO THE CONCERT WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE ON AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NAMED. No postponement will be IN ANY INSOLVENCY. THEY WILL BE CANCELLED AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS.

Only 60,000 Tickets have been issued and

12,000 Cash Gifts,

$1,500,000

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The Tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45 000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, All Cash, amounting to		$1,500,000

The chances for all gifts are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; Six Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be had from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent to promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. MTu

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